GENEALOGIES

OF THE

HINDUS,

EXTRACTED FROM THEIR

Sacred Writings;

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION

AND

ALPHABETICAL INDEX,

BY

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TO HIS GRACE

JAMES DUKE OF MONTROSE, K.G.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF STIRLINGSHIRE,

&c. &c. &c.

THIS WORK,

AS A MARK OF THE AUTHOR'S HIGH RESPECT,

IS MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED.

INTRODUCTION.

The evidently fabulous descent of some of the more remarkable personages from the Gods, and the pretended divine nature of others, have been advanced as proof, that no reliance should be placed on these genealogies of the Hindus; but we ought to recollect, that, among much more enlightened nations, and these most eminently skilled in history, similar fables have been detailed by almost contemporary writers, and those of the highest authority. The history of Alexander, in some measure probably confounded by the Hindus with that of Sri Krishna Chandra, is as well ascertained as that of most men of antiquity, and he lived in a most enlightened period; yet his courtiers, as well as those of the five sons of Pandu, pretended, that his father was a god, and not the husband of Olympia. Philip, however, was too conspicuous a character, among the most enlightened and loquacious people of Europe, for the private history of the Macedonian court to escape notice; nor, had there been the slightest grounds for suspicion, would the Athenian orators have failed to vex Philip by rendering them public. Pritha and Madira therefore, during the life of their husband, probably enjoyed as good a character as Olympia; and Pandu no more than Philip suspected the legitimacy of his progeny. Neither ought we to doubt the existence of Rama or Krishna, and other supposed deities, more than that of the Roman Cæsars, most of whom were deified after death, and some of the greatest monsters among them even during their lives.

More serious objections to these genealogies arise, from several of the persons mentioned being evidently allegorical, and from the enormous anachronisms, and impossible incests and progenies which they detail. Perhaps, however, some explanation may be given of several of the personages, that at first sight appear most like entire fictions. For instance, Ayuti the wife of Dhata is stated (4 Df) to be the daughter of the mountain Sumer, which strictly speaking is no doubt absurd; but in a poetical composition it may be perhaps no very great error, if she came from the vicinity of that mountain, to call it her father. Again, a woman, who adopts the worship of some peculiar god, or dedicates herself with uncommon devotion to his service, may be called his spouse, just as nuns in Popish countries are, I believe, often called spouses of Christ. This refers also to supposed connections occasioning violent anachronisms; such as the absurdity of the wives of Pandu being

impregnated by Dharma, Pawana, and Indra. The children of such women, although begotten by their human husbands or lovers, may have been called the issue of the Gods, to whose worship they were devoted, as having been granted by their favour. But there is another class of intermarriages with the Gods, which I suppose may have actually taken place: for most of the persons worshipped by the Hindus would appear to have been men, deified, probably long after their death, by a blind and overpowering superstition. Therefore I look upon Lakshmi (4 Ef) and Sati (4 If), as well as several others, to have been actually women married to the men mentioned in the tables, and with them held afterwards to be deities, and now worshipped as such.

Again, the allegorical personages, such as the sixty thousand dwarf Munis said to be the sons of Krata (4 Fe), and probably meant to denote the fixed stars, may merely imply, that this person had studied these bodies with peculiar care.

It must be farther observed, that the absurd number of children in several places attributed to one personage, may be considered partly owing to these allegorical personifications, and partly to the whole descendants of one person being named as his own immediate children: thus a man said to have had 100,000 children merely implies, that he had a very numerous progeny, none of whom it was necessary with the author's views to detail.

A great source of error and confusion in most of these genealogies seems to have been, the confounding different persons of the same name, and thus introducing apparent and most perplexing anachronisms. Thus Krishna the husband of Yamuna, granddaughter of Kasyapa, in the most early part of history, is usually confounded with the comparatively modern Sri Krishna Avatar; but the husband of Yamuna was probably the son of Habirdhana, king of Brahmawarta.

Finally I may mention, as a great source of apparent error and confusion in these Tables, a very common custom of the Hindus, that is a person of rank having many names. In some tables a person is called by one name, and in another table he has a different designation, leading to great confusion, where no explanation is given. Thus the son of Pandu and father of Abhimanyu, who continued the great family of Indraprastha, in the 9th sheet is called Arjun; but in the Bangsa Lata he is called Dhananjaya, a name having no resemblance whatever to Arjun: but from other portions of the same work we learn, that the two names belong to the same person: and I have no doubt, that a careful perusal of the Hindu writings would solve many difficulties of this kind, which I can only attempt to explain by conjecture.

Although some of these genealogies seem more worthy of credit than others, yet the most perfect of them is by no means free from

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absurd fables, and all are liable to several strong objections; partly in all probability owing to the omission in several families of intermediate generations between two persons of note, and partly to many remarkable descendants of some chiefs being reckoned his immediate children. The successions of kings, they being the most notable personages, are the parts on which most dependance can be placed; yet there is reason to think, that very numerous objections may be made even to these, owing chiefly to the circumstance of the successor being in general considered as the son of his predecessor; but we may reasonably believe, that in India, as in other countries, collateral branches much oftener interrupted such long successions, than is stated in the Tables; the custom of adoption so prevalent in that country giving great room for the concealment of this circumstance; and in most Indian families it will now be found, that brothers and cousins succeed each other very frequently. If this correction be necessary, the period included in these Tables will be much shorter, than would appear, were we to take every succession in the line of kings for a generation.

These considerations will, I presume, explain many of the apparent anachronisms, and many others may be explained from several persons of the same name having been confounded together, and the actions of the whole attributed to the most remarkable personage. Still farther sources of anachronism may be discovered, and sometimes corrected, by a careful comparison of one authority with another. It will be found, that in one Table several intermediate generations of little note are passed over, which in another are detailed; that one genealogy represents as brothers, what the other considers as a succession from father to son; and that either in one or other genealogy, considerable transpositions of a series of successors from one person to another have taken place. I do not consider myself as prepared to enter into a full discussion of these subjects; but both in the Index, and in the subsequent parts of this Introduction, I have mentioned many of the points on which the genealogies differ, and have made several attempts to reconcile the differences; and this will, I hope, prove a means of facilitating the study of these genealogies to such as may undertake their more full investigation.

On the whole, after a careful examination and comparison of these genealogies, I am persuaded, that the historical authority for the chronology of the Hindus liable to the fewest objections will be found in the account of the Family of the Moon given in the Sri Bhagawata, following the line of Magadha to Ripunjaya the last descendant of Atri, who occupied its throne. The succession of the princes by whom this was usurped is given on the same authority, as in all other cases increasing in probability as we de-

scend nearer the time of the author, that is to the reign of Salamadhi. We thus have an opportunity of connecting the Indian line with the eras of the Macedonian and Muhammedan conquerors, as will be afterwards explained. Taking this long line of succession as a basis, and correcting the successions of other dynasties by comparing princes said to be contemporary with those in the great line of the Family of the Moon, we may find a means of extricating ourselves from the labyrinth, in which the chronology is at present concealed. When this is done, I am persuaded, it will be found, that a fair estimate of the existing historical matter will show, that the present astronomical system of Hindu chronology, giving them pretensions to a monstrous antiquity, cannot be maintained, and will bring us to conclusions nearly similar to those of Mr Bentley in his valuable treatises on the subject contained in the Asiatick Researches.

In the Index, where there are several persons of the same name, I have endeavoured to arrange them according to the priority of time in which they appeared; and I have occasionally, although not always, mentioned the grounds on which I have proceeded.

We may consider the genealogy of the descendants of the God Brahma extracted from the Sri Bhagawata, and contained in the 4th sheet; that of the descendants of Swayambhuva from the same authority, and contained in the three first sheets; and that of the families created at the will of Brahma extracted from that portion of the Mahabharata called Haribangsa, and contained in the 17th, 18th, and 19th sheets, as pertaining entirely to the same subject, that is, to the earliest, and, as usual, the most fabulous portion of the Hindu accounts. These three genealogies, thus appertaining to the same subject, may be considered together. Considerable differences exist between the two authorities, and besides they contain several evident transpositions; which circumstances seem pretty clearly to show, that these genealogies have been extracted by different persons; while on the whole the general resemblance is so strong, as to indicate their having been derived from a common source, probably that of the Puranas, which, from a passage quoted by Mr Colebrooke in his account of the Vedas, would appear to have existed as a part of the original Hindu science (Vedas), before what are now called the Four Vedas, by way of excellence, were compiled by Vayasa.

The genealogies of these early times contain so many monstrous fictions and anachronisms, with so many things intended by a rude science, following the way of allegory, to explain the origin of plants, animals and meteors, and the motions of the heavenly bodies, that many seem disposed to reject them altogether for fiction, and as totally inapplicable to history or chronology. This I suspect is going too far, although I must admit, that in

numerous cases it will be difficult to distinguish those parts, which are totally allegorical or mere monstrous fables, from what may have some foundation in history; for even in the parts, which are least liable to objection, it will be difficult to prove, that we are free from allegory and fable. We may readily admit, that in the 4th sheet some of the personages, such as Agni Dewati or the god of Fire, are entirely fanciful, that Sumer Parwat no doubt means a mountain, and that the 60,000 dwarf Munis attending the Sun are an allegorical expression to signify the Stars; yet I do not think, that the whole even of this sheet should be totally rejected as a foundation for history; and I imagine, that we may consider the sons of Brahma here mentioned as the chiefs of a civilized people subject to their king Swayambhuva; for it must be observed, that the Table closes (4 Ka) by stating, that besides these there were other sons of Brahma, which I interpret to signify the lower persons of this nation or colony.

The Tables extracted from the Sri Bhagawata contain more particulars interesting to the historian, than those taken from the Haribangsa; but they also contain more monstrous fables and absurdities, especially mentioning the origin of low animals, plants, and constellations from men, while in the Haribangsa such an origin of these things can only be inferred from certain personages having their names, such as Ghora a Horse, Gadha an Ass, Kauya a Crow, Baj a Falcon, Gridhra a Vulture, Lata or Briksha a Twining plant, and the like. Such an inference, although it may have been adopted by the author of the Sri Bhagawata, may not have been intended by the author of the ancient Puranas; and our own names Hare, Lion, Crow, Twining, and the like, show, that such appellations may have been given to actual men. Still, however, there can be little doubt, that several names even in the Haribangsa are merely allegorical, such as the twenty-seven daughters of Daksha Prajapati, king of Brahmawarta, married to Chandrama, which no doubt means the 27 constellations of the Lunar Zodiac allied to the Lunar Month. Now there is reason to suspect, that Chandrama is the same with Soma son of Atri (see Chandrama in the Index), and he may have been a man, who pointed out the motions of the Moon as a regulator of time, on which account he is reckoned deity of the Moon, and is figuratively said to be married to the 27 constellations, through which this body appears to pass in its monthly course; and, because these constellations were more fully explained by Daksha Prajapati, they are called his daughters, although he being 16 in descent from Swayambhuva, to whom Atri was a companion, Soma or Chandrama must have long preceded Daksha Prajapati king of Brahmawarta; and both authorities agree in giving no offspring to such a fanciful union. See Daksha Prajapati in the Index.

Some Christian writers, treating on these subjects, have supposed Swayambhuva to be the same with our Noah, which would at once have fixed the era when these Tables commence; but I am afraid, that this supposition rests on the very weak ground of the Hindus, with a vanity not uncommon among mankind, supposing one of themselves to have been the common ancestor of all the kings on earth. For my own part I doubt much, that Vithora, the Betoor of Rennell, on the banks of the Ganges, which is universally received as having been the seat of Swayambhuva's government, cannot be reconciled with the Mosaic account of Noah. I should judge it safer to consider Swayambhuva as the leader of a civilized colony, calling themselves the sons or handy-work of Brahma or intelligence, who in the earliest ages settled at Vithora, the vicinity of which was then probably occupied by thinly scattered tribes entirely rude and uncultivated. For 16 generations according to the Sri Bhagawata, or 19 according to the Haribangsa, here perhaps the safest authority, Swayambhuva was succeeded by kings of Vithora or Brahmawarta, that is the *seat of learning*, when the male offspring of Daksha Prajapati dedicated themselves to what is called a religious life, and then commences a confusion of monstrous allegories and fables, the offspring probably of these men's, or of their successors heated imagination. It is much to be regretted, that in the Haribangsa the descendants of Priyabrata, the branch of Swayambhuva's family most distinguished in history, should have been entirely omitted. The kings of Brahmawarta, on the contrary, are most fully detailed in the Haribangsa, and Daksha Prajapati, the last of them, is, on this authority, the 19th in descent from Swayambhuva, and ought therefore to have been nearly contemporary with Santimara king of Antarbeda of the Family of the Moon, and with Kalamashapada king of Ayodhya of the Family of the Sun.

It is likely, that these kings of Brahmawarta confined themselves chiefly to a supremacy in religious affairs, then the only science; for we find, that Uttumapada, the son or grandson of Swayambhuva, had a brother Priyabrata, who was king of Antarbeda, that is of the country between the Yamuna and Ganges rivers, and which of course includes Brahmawarta or Vithora, where Uttamapada resided.

This Priyabrata, who probably managed the secular affairs of his family, divided his territorry into seven portions or Dwipas, and gave these to an equal number of sons. The more modern Hindus have extended these dwipas to signify seven great imaginary zones or portions, into which they divide the whole terrestrial globe: but at first the dwipas probably meant no more than portions of the Antarbeda or Dooab, as the Moslems call this favoured country. Priyabrata's eldest son Agnidhra divided his por-

tion, then probably much enlarged, and called Jambudwipa, into nine khandas or provinces, giving one to each of his sons. Among the present Hindus, Jambudwipa means the whole world, so far as they are at all tolerably acquainted; but in the time of Agnidhra it probably meant only the best portion of the territories acquired by the colony of Swayambhuva, which he also probably enlarged, before he divided it into khandas or provinces, of which his eldest son obtained that called Bharatkhanda. This name is now applied to at least all the country occupied by the Hindu race; but then probably was of smaller extent, although it perhaps included most of the country of Swayambhuva's colony, as none of the descendants of the sons, who obtained dwipas or khandas, are called kings.

In the genealogies about this time we read of kings of the East, West, North, and South, which seem to imply merely governors of provinces lying in these directions from the territory more regularly subdued and divided into dwipas and khandas. Thus in the Sri Bhagawata we learn that Ila, one of the earliest princesses of the Family of the Sun, had three sons called kings of the South; but we learn from the Haribangsa that Gaya, one of these sons, was king of Gaya, now a celebrated place of pilgrimage south a little way from the Ganges at Patna. This kingdom, however, or government, lasted but a short time in that family, when it was given to a collateral branch of the Family of the Moon, and changed its name to Magadha, becoming soon after the most powerful state in India, which pre-eminence it in general retained, until the Muhammedan conquest, so that in latter times the titles of king of Magadha and Bharatkhanda have come to be synonymous: but in early times these titles were totally distinct.

Rishabha, the son of Nabhi, divided the outskirts of his kingdom of Bharatkhanda into nine desas or provinces, giving the kingdom to his eldest son Bharata, and the government of the nine desas to an equal number of younger sons, who each communicated his name to his territory. Their sons however are not mentioned, probably as most of them were not continued as governors, but sunk into obscurity. One of them, however, named Bidarbha, who obtained a settlement in the very centre of the present India, near Nagpur, seems to have left the government to his descendants, who probably enjoyed it until the time at least of Sri Krishna, long after the great Bhramawarta and Bharatkhanda branches of the family had fallen into obscurity or failed.

Soon after the time of Rishabha, it would appear from the other genealogies, that various other rulers, mostly descended from Swayambhuva or his principal companions, divided Bharatkhanda into numerous provinces or desas, which are now usually reckoned 56 in number, and the boundaries of these may still be traced

all over India by consulting the learned, among whom to this day they are in general use, the modern names imposed by foreign invaders so often changing as to produce little lasting impression.

Notwithstanding the rise of these families, the descendants of Bharata continued to be styled kings of Bharatkhanda for 22 generations, when the sons of Biraja, although leaving a numerous progeny (100 sons), sunk into obscurity, and their names were unknown to the author of the Sri Bhagawata. If any general empire was ever hereditary among the Hindus, it was at this early period of their history. The imagination of an Indian empire jointly governed for many ages by the families of the Moon and Sun, so far as I can trace the native genealogies, is totally without foundation, and seems to have arisen from an awkward attempt in a Pandit to mislead Sir William Jones, in doing which he produced lists of kings so very absurd, as to render that distinguished orientalist totally sceptical concerning the Hindu genealogies. These two families during the government of the descendants of Swayambhuva were always of high rank and dignity; but even after the failure of their original sovereigns, although they rose in importance, their territories and governments were as distinct as France and Germany have been since the fall of the house of Charlemagne; and it is probable, that until the death of Biraja all the princes of the Families of the Sun and Moon acknowledged the superiority of the house of Bharatkhanda, although several of the vassals probably allowed the sovereign but little power. The 22 generations from Bharata to Biraja would bring down the total overthrow of this house to the time of Hasti of the Family of the Moon, who founded Hastinapur a new capital for his dominions, and who seems to have been nearly contemporary with Rama king of Ayodhya, the most eminent prince of the Family of the Sun. There is however reason to suspect, that the reigns of the kings of Bharatkhanda were shorter than those of the early princes of the Family of the Moon, and that Biraja's authority was totally eclipsed by that of Bharata the son of Dushyanta, who is said to have extended his authority all over India, and between whom and Hasti there were three chiefs in this branch of the family of the Moon, as I shall afterwards more fully explain.

In this early series of genealogies no person appears more eminent than Kasyapa the son of Marichi, and there is none whose connections give so much difficulty to explain, which probably has induced many to suppose him to have been altogether an allegorical being. By the orthodox Hindus, however, as well as by the followers of the Buddhas, he is supposed to be one of the leaders of the earliest Hindu colonies, to have first placed the Brahmans, that is intelligent or civilized men, in Kasmira, and

to have founded a city, the ruins of which may be still traced in the district of Behar, while the sect of Bouddhists claim him as their first lawgiver. Although Kasyapa is thus one of the grand objects of fable, and has a name evidently allegorical, I have little doubt, that several men of this name actually existed, and that their having been all confounded, and considered as one person, has produced in the genealogies a monstrous tissue of anochronisms, and many allegations of impossible incest and absurdity.

Although the two subsequent serieses of genealogy commence at the same period with the preceding, and at the beginning are almost equally fabulous and absurd; yet, as they are brought much lower down, and more within the reach of record, they contain more matter suited for the purpose of the historian. I commence with the more important series, being the genealogy of the Family of the Moon, which seems to have spread out more numerous branches, and to have in general acquired greater power than its contemporary, the Family of the Sun. No kind of hereditary rivalship seems however to have arisen between the two illustrious families, each branch of which seems to have pursued its own interests, without forming leagues to support its kinsmen, or without acknowledging a common head.

As the most noble and powerful branch of the Family of the Moon latterly settled in Magadha, the successors to its throne by the Hindu legendaries are usually detailed as forming a continuation of its line, an example which I find convenient to follow; although it is no where pretended, that these successors had any kind of right to be reckoned descendants of Atri, the ancestor of the Family of the Moon.

The genealogy of this family, as extracted from the Sri Bhagawata, is contained in the five sheets from 5 to 9 inclusive; that from the Bangsa Lata in the three sheets from 14 to 16 inclusive; and that from the Hari Bangsa in the four sheets from 20 to 23 inclusive. On comparing these authorities, I think it will appear, that the two first agree so well as to show, that they have been composed from the same materials; but differ in so many points as to show, that they have been extracted by different persons. Both genealogies in fact terminate with Salamadhi or Salamadha of the Brisala tribe and Andhra nation; and therefore we may perhaps safely conclude, that the original author, from whence these two genealogies were extracted, lived in the time of that prince, or certainly not before him. The authors therefore of the Sri Bhagawata and of the Bangsa Lata must have lived still later. As it is however, I believe, contended, that both are the work of Vayasa the son of Parasara, who lived about 2000 years before the time of Salamadhi, the Bangsa Lata fairly gives all that fol-

lows the time of Vayasa, or at least of his contemporary Sri Krishna, as a prophecy, which circumstance is only implied in the Sri Bhagawata, and therefore leads to less error.

The Family of the Moon claimed its descent from Atri, a companion of Swayambhuva, eminent for sanctity; but it may be considered more accurately as founded by his great grandson Pururava, who, probably from Nabhi king of Bharatkhanda his superior, obtained the title of Raja, and an establishment at Pratishthana, the ruins of which city are shown at Jhusi on the east bank of the Ganges opposite to the mouth of the Yamuna. This place continued to be considered the home of the Family, and to be the residence of the collateral branches and descendants deprived of power, until the Mogol Akber founded the city of Allahabad in the angle formed by the junction of the two rivers. This place he seems at one time to have intended for the capital of his empire, and the head of a new religion, by which he hoped to reconcile the Muhammedans and Hindus. With such views he did not choose, that persons acknowledged to have so high pretensions should overlook his new works, and he therefore removed them to some miles distance, where fourteen or fifteen families still remain.

The descendants of Pururava in one of the most illustrious branches of the family continued long to be called kings of Pratishthana, although it would appear, that many princes of this line assumed other titles. This branch having long been considered as the chief of the family, I shall first trace it throughout its various changes.

It is alleged in the Sri Bhagawata, that the descendants of Pururava contented themselves only for four generations with the petty government of Pratishthana, when Janmijaya the son of Puru took the title of king of Antarbeda, that is of the fertile country between the Ganges and Yamuna rivers, and the original seat of the Hindu colony. This title had been assumed by Priyabrata grandson of Swayambhuva, founder of the colony; but, when his successor Nabhi had taken the title of Bharatkhanda, a tributary or vicegerent may have been allowed to assume the inferior dignity of Antarbeda. Under which of the twenty-six kings of Bharatkhanda this took place, I cannot exactly say. Yayati, however, grandfather of Janmijaya first king of Antarbeda of the Family of the Moon, was married to Dewayani aunt of Nabhi first king of Bharatkhanda, so that Janmijaya should have been nearly contemporary with Bridhasena 4th king of Bharatkhanda. In the Haribangsa, however, Matinara, the same with the Santimara of the Sri Bhagawata, is mentioned as the first chief of the Family of the Moon, who received the title of Antarbeda, and there were only 3 kings of that country between him and Bharata.

by whom, I suppose, the power of Swayambhuva's descendants was utterly extinguished. Perhaps from this we may infer, that the first Rajas of Antarbeda of the Family of the Moon yielded due obedience to the kings of Bharatkhanda; and that Matinara was the first contumacious chief, that acted independent of his sovereign's authority.

Bharata, the 15th king of Antarbeda of the Family of the Moon, became king of all India, which probably, as I have said, was the cause of the descendants of Biraja, the last king of Bharatkhanda of the race of Swayambhuva, falling into obscurity, so that their names are unknown. This family, if I am right in my conjecture, had run through 21 successions, while there had been only 16 chiefs of the Family of the Moon; but in well ascertained chronology such circumstances are not uncommon, and I have already mentioned reasons for rendering such differences in Indian chronology little surprising.

Bharata adopted as son a prince of the collateral branch of Kasi, named by some Bitatha, and by others Bharadwaja, while others pretend, that there were two distinct princes of these names, Bitatha being the son of Bharadwaja. At any rate the direct line of Pratishthana or Antarbeda failed in Bharata, and he was succeeded by a son adopted from the family of Kasi, which had then probably fallen into obscurity; for it was pretended, that this successor was the son of Brahaspati, the deity of the planet which we call Jupiter.

This adoption seems, for some time, to have reduced the power of this line, and great disturbances would appear to have happened, if we may judge from the obscurity and contradictions in this part of the tables. The adopted son, as I have said, is generally admitted to have been descended from Kshetrabriddha king of Kasi, and son of Ayu king of Pratishthana, ancestor of Bharata; and probably made his way by hypocrisy, as he is called a saint (Muni). According to the Haribangsa, neither he nor his son Bitatha were called kings, although the adoption by Bharata is mentioned; but Suhotra, one of his grandsons, is made king of Kasi, and no doubt, as will be afterwards shown, is the same with Suhatra king of Kasi mentioned in the Sri Bhagawata, and even in one part of the Haribangsa, as son of Briddhakshetra or Kshetrabriddha, although there must have been about twenty princes of Kasi between these two persons. Suhotra is universally acknowledged to have been king of Kasi, and was succeeded by Kasi and a numerous line of descendants; but in the Haribangsa the next king of Antarbeda, that we have to Bharata, is Brihata, another son of Suhotra's, the same no doubt with Brihat' kshetra king of Antarbeda, in the Sri Bhagawata; but in this work he is made son of Manyu the son of Bitatha or Bharadwaja adopted

by Bharata. Manyu king of Antarbeda may be the same with Suhotra king of Kasi, who, again dividing his territories, may have given Kasi his paternal inheritance to Kasi one son, and Antarbeda, his acquisition by adoption, to another son Brihata.

Bitatha and his two successors, according to the Sri Bhagawata, were contented with the old title of Antarbeda; and Hasti, their successor, according to the same, seems to have been driven into the northern parts of that territory, in consequence probably of the power of Rama, who about that time governed Ayodhya; and this may account for Hasti being omitted in the Haribangsa. In these northern parts, however, Hasti founded a new city called after his own name Hastinapur, where, according to the Sri Bhagawata, 20 princes of this line resided, and took from it their title. But it must be observed, that in the Haribangsa, Brihata, and his son Ajmirha or Ajamirha, are called kings of Antarbeda; nor, as I have said above, is there any mention of Hasti founder of Hastinapur, or indeed of this city, until the time of Durjadhan, the last of the twenty princes mentioned in the Sri Bhagawata as bearing that title. Kuru, who by this authority followed Ajmirha, is called king of Kuruchhatra and Pratishthana as synonymous, and Hastinapur was no doubt long the capital of the former country, although after the time of Ajmirha until the time of Kuru, the chiefs of this line have in the Haribangsa the old title of kings of Pratishthana. Perhaps the titles, Antarbeda, Pratishthana, Kurudesa, and Hastinapur, as belonging generally to one family, may be used as synonymous with no accuracy of discrimination, although the places and countries so called are no doubt very different.

Kuru, according to the Sri Bhagawata, was the 4th successor from Hasti, and probably was a conqueror extending his dominion to the west of the Yamuna, communicating his name to a kingdom, which was, and still continues to be, called Kuru, extending over the greatest part if not the whole of the Mogol province of Dilli. He divided his kingdom into two great portions, giving Kuru with its capital Hastinapur to one of his sons, and giving to another Magadha, or the country on the south bank of the Ganges during the long course this river runs from west to east. Concerning the names of these two sons, considerable differences exist in different authorities.

After this division of Kuru's territories, the kingdom of Kuru was governed by thirteen princes residing at Hastinapur, the last of whom Bichitrabirya dying without issue, his widows, according to the Sri Bhagawata, were taken in marriage by Vayasa, a son of Bichitrabirya's mother. By these women this person, most eminent for his piety and learning, had two sons: but it must be observed, that in the Bangsalata these princes are considered as

the actual sons of Bichitrabirya; nor is any hint given of the incest, as we would call it, of Vayasa, who was perhaps only the father of the young princes in a spiritual sense, or as a curator.

The elder of these two princes named Dhritarashtra, being born blind, the kingdom was governed by Pandu the younger; but he was succeeded by Durjadhan, the son of the elder brother; and this was the last of the 20 princes above mentioned as bearing the title of Hastinapur. His right was disputed by the five sons of Pandu, and gave rise to a severe war (Maha-Bharat), in which most of the princes in India were engaged. It ended in favour of Yudishthira son of Pandu, who became supreme Lord of India, and removed the seat of government to Indraprastha, called Dilli in the spoken dialect or language of men. From that city he took his title; but although one of the most eminent princes of India, he is not mentioned in the Haribangsa, for reasons that will be afterwards explained. He was succeeded by Parikshita grandson of his brother Arjun, and the Haribangsa brings the line of the kings of Kuru no lower down; but, according to the Sri Bhagawata, his family for five successions after him reigned at Indraprastha, when Nemi's power having probably yielded to the more legitimate branch of Magadha, that prince returned to Hastinapur. This city having been swept away by the Ganges in the time of his son Chakra, this prince built Kausambhipur, the ruins of which, I presume, are those which by some of our geographers have been mistaken for those of Hastinapur; because the latter, according to the Hindu accounts, were entirely destroyed by the river. After Chakra 22 princes of his family reigned in Kausambhi over Kuru.

The branch of the descendants of Kuru king of Antarbeda, which obtained Magadha, originally, as I have mentioned, an appanage of Gaya, a prince in the female line at least of the Family of the Sun, became more powerful, than that which retained Kuru; and its chiefs seem to have been by far the greatest princes in India for six generations after Sudhanwa, when Jarasandha's supremacy was transferred to Yudishthira the representative of the Hastinapur branch. As I have however said, this supremacy did not continue longer than six reigns with the descendants of Vayasa, when Nemi retired from Indraprastha to Hastinapur; and ever afterwards the kings of Magadha continued to hold the highest rank among the princes of India, on which account the Hindu authors detail them at great length.

Sahadeva the son of Jarasandha was succeeded by 21 of his descendants. Thus there being only 22 kings of Magadha from Jarasandha, while there were 32 of Kuru from Bichitrabirya his contemporary, the family of Kuru, in place of being extinguished immediately after the sons of Pandu, as represented in the Hari-

bangsa, lasted 10 generations longer than that of Magadha. It is however on the duration of the latter, that the whole system of Hindu chronology must be founded, and thus we have the following points determined.

From Swayambhuva to Bridhasena king of Bharatkhanda were reigns	7
After Janmijaya, first prince of the Family of the Moon who took the title of Antarbedi, and was contemporary with Bridhasena, to Kuru, who gave Magadha to his son	23
Kings of Magadha of the Family of the Moon	29
Total reigns	59

Ripunjaya, the last legitimate prince of Magadha, was killed by his minister Sunaka, who made his own son king, and this family in five reigns governed 138 years, or as the Bangsa Lata, probably by a mistake in the transcriber, has it 128 years. Nandibardhana or Bharajaka, the last of the Sunakas, was killed by Sisunga or Sisunag, who founded a dynasty, of which ten princes reigned 360 years. Both the Sunakas and Sisungas, although usurpers, were probably of the Family of the Moon, as no objection seems to have arisen from their birth; but Mahanandi, the last of the Sisungas, having married a low woman, the Kshatriya tribe became rebellious, the doctrine of Cast having been introduced into India about the time of Sri Krishna, six or seven generations after the separation of Magadha and Kuru. Notwithstanding this, Mahapadma, the son of this low woman, succeeded his father, checked the rebellion, and was succeeded by eight of his descendants, in all governing only 100 years, thus showing a very turbulent succession. The last of these princes having been killed by a Brahman, ten chiefs of the Mauriya family governed Magadha for 137 years. Chandragupta, the second of these, is not improbably supposed to have been the Sandracottus of the Greeks contemporary with Seleucus; which leads to some determination of the real period of this dynasty, as placing Chandragupta about 300 years before the birth of Christ.

Brihadratha, the last of the Maurya dynasty, was deposed by his general Puspamitra, who founded the Sungga dynasty, of which there were 10 princes governing 110 years. These were succeeded by the Kunwa dynasty, of which it is said there were many princes, but the names of three only are given. This family governed 345 years, and was succeeded by the Andhrajatikas, that is people of the Andhra or Telanga nation. The princes of this dynasty are allowed to have been Brisalas, a tribe of the Sudra or lowest cast, and were probably of the Jaina religion. The 24th prince of this dynasty, which governed 456 years, was named Salamadhi, and closes the real succession of the princes of

Magadha; from whence I am led to conjecture, that the Vayasa, who composed the present Puranas or Hindu legends, lived soon after the time of this prince; which agrees very well with an opinion commonly entertained, namely, that Vayasa was the instructor of Sankar 'Acharya, a celebrated teacher well known to have lived about eight centuries ago. The Puranas now existing are indeed commonly supposed to have been written by Vayasa the son of Parasara and father of Pandu, of course all the genealogies after his time are by the Hindus considered as prophetical; but this cannot be received by the Christian reader, and if the Vayasa, who composed the Eighteen Puranas, was teacher of Sankar 'Acharya, we need only suppose the successors of Salamadhi to be prophetical, as indeed what is mentioned of them renders abundantly probable. The Andhrajatikas indeed, I have little doubt, were the kings of Magadha, who were driven from the banks of the Ganges by the earliest Muhammedan conquerors, and transferred their capital to Woragulla or Warankul in the southern and remaining portion of their dominions, where they continued for 19 generations, until Pratapa Rudra was destroyed by the Muhammedans of Beder, and his servants Hucca and Buca retired still farther south, and at Anagundi, an ancient city, built Vijayanagara, the new capital of the territory remaining to the Andhra tribe. The dates of these latter events, being tolerably well known, serve as a sort of basis for the chronology; only the time elapsed between Salamadhi and the last of his family, who governed Magadha, is unknown.

Now from what precedes, we may draw the following conclusions:

5	Sunakas governed years	138
10	Sisungas	360
9	descendants of Mahapadma	100
10	Mauriyas	137
10	Sunggas	110
24	Andhrajatikas	456
68	princes governed years	1301

or very nearly twenty years on an average for each reign. The twenty-five reigns preceding Chandragupta would at this rate give 500 years; and Chandragupta reigning about 300 years before Christ, we should have the following calculation, taking the reigns that preceded the spurious dynasties, at the same rate as the duration attributed to these dynasties in the Hindu writings.

59 reigns previous to the failure of the direct line of the family of the Moon in Magadha, years	1180
25 reigns from the last mentioned event to Chandragupta	500
From the time of Chandragupta to the birth of Christ...	300
Commencement of the Hindu colony before Christ...	1980

Again, 68 reigns of the spurious dynasties governed years.........		1301
And the Kanwa dynasty, whose number is not known, governed		345
		1646
Deduct the princes preceding Chandragupta	500 years	
From Chandragupta to Christ................	300	
....		800
And we should place Salamadhi after the birth of Christ.........		846

But, according to the accounts which I received in Mysore (see the account of my Journey, Vol. III. page 114), Pratapa Rudra was overthrown in A. D. 1321, after his family had resided at Woragulla 265 years; that is, the Hindu successors of Salamadhi, alarmed probably at the incursions of the Muhammedans, had retired from the banks of the Ganges in the year 1156, that is 310 years after the time of Salamadhi. Whether or not Pratapa Rudra was descended of Salamadhi I cannot say; but it is probable, that there intervened another dynasty, although of the Andhra nation (Jatika), to which Pratapa Rudra no doubt belonged, and that this dynasty was the Boji, or more properly Bhoji family mentioned in my Travels (l, c,), which governed 213 years, leaving 97 years for the descendants of Salamadhi, who would thus govern until about the middle of the 10th century.

But farther, in A. D. 1345, Sri Maha Vidyaranya, the 11th successor of Sankar 'Acharya as chief of the sect of Siva at Sringagiri, crowned Harihara, formerly called Hucca, as king of the remaining portion of the Andhrajatika dominions. But allowing these high priests to have ruled as long as the temporal sovereigns, their twelve governments, including that of Sankara, should have lasted 240 years, bringing the accession of Sankara to about A. D. 1105: but it is probable, on account of the respect for their character, that the governments of these personages, being more exempt from peril, would be longer than that of temporal princes. I therefore suppose that Vayasa, the author of the Puranas, and the real founder of the present Hindu systems of divinity, who immediately preceded Sankara 'Acharya, may have lived about A. D. 1000 or about 150 years after Salamadhi, with whom he closes his actual chronology. Vayasa the son of Parasara, the supposed author of the Vedas, having lived in the age before Jarasandha king of Magadha 48 reigns before Chandragupta, should have lived about 1250 years before Christ. I strongly suspect, that what are now called the Four Vedas were reduced to their present form by Vayasa the author of the present existing Puranas, and not by Vayasa the son of Parasara. The person, whoever he was, probably rejected all the portions of the original work of

Vayasa the son of Parasara, that were unfit for his purpose; but preserved the ancient language of such portions, as were convenient for him to adopt. The Puranas for the new system, relating to matters for which the Pauranic portion of the old Vedas, or system of Hindu knowledge, could by no means be twisted to suit his views, he totally recomposed in the language of his own time. I mention these conjectures to show the changes, which the ancient records seem to have undergone, and which probably have occasioned most of the difficulties to be met with in explaining these genealogies.

Besides the kings of Magadha and the later kings of Kuru, both descended from the adopted son Bitatha, this branch of the Family of the Moon gave rise to a powerful race of princes, who governed Pangchala, that is the country watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus river. This country, according to the Sri Bhagawata, was given to Nila, a son of Ajamirha the 2d king of Hastinapur, and afterwards was governed by sixteen princes his descendants. The last of them mentioned in that authority is Drupada or Drapada. Drapadi, the daughter of Drapada king of Pangchala, was married to Yudishthira the 19th prince of Hastinapur after Ajamirha. According, however, to the Haribangsa, the branch of the Family of the Moon, which governed Pangchala, did not commence with Nila, but with Susanti son of Ajamirha by Nilini, that is the daughter of Nila, who probably was king of that country before the Family of the Moon acquired it by marriage, and may have communicated his name to the Indus, which may account for the early Greek geographers having confounded that river with the Nile of Egypt. Drapada or Drupad, the last king of this race mentioned in the Sri Bhagawata, according to the Haribangsa had two successors, his son and grandson; and there is reason to suppose that the family continued long to possess power, as the historians of Alexander, who knew chiefly this part of India, insinuate, that the legitimate sovereigns had only lately failed.

Mudgala king of Pangchala had a daughter named Ahalya, one of the Five Virgins to whom the Brahmans daily offers prayers. This lady married Gautama, and by her was ancestor of a line of distinguished persons, that does not seem to have been delivered in these genealogies with sufficient detail; for Drana, who was contemporary with Pandu, whose sons he educated, in the Sri Bhagawata married Kripi, 12th in descent from Ajamirha in this line; while Pandu was the 19th from the same prince in the Hastinapur line. It is therefore probable, that seven descendants of Gautama, between him and Kripi, have been omitted. Kripa the brother of that lady, and Aswathama her son, are supposed to be

still alive, awaiting the destruction of unbelievers, and the restoration of Hindu purity.

Brihadesu, another son of Ajamirha, founded another family of considerable eminence, although none of his descendants are called kings. Their names are given with most detail in the Sri Bhagawata; but still, even in that, there would appear to be many omissions. In the Haribangsa this branch is altogether omitted; but it would appear to have continued remarkable until at least four generations after the time of Yudishthira king of Indraprastha: See Angha in the Index.

A still more ancient branch of the Pratishthana or Antarbeda family I must give to Kuksheyu, son of Raudra or Raudrasya 10th king of Antarbeda; and here I must prefer the authority of the Haribangsa to that of the Sri Bhagawata, in which the descendants of Kuksheyu are transferred to Anu, a son of Yayati, 4th king of Pratishthana, thus making Sabhanara, the son of Kuksheyu, more ancient, by eleven generations, than he really was. For, according to the Sri Bhagawata, Sibi, the 9th in descent from this Anu, had four sons, Brishadarbha, Suvira, Bhadra, and Kaikeya. Whether these personages derived their names from the countries which they governed, or communicated their proper names to these countries, I cannot say, but such countries exist, and are known to this day. In the same manner Bali, the 11th in descent from Anu, had six sons, each giving a name to a known country, or receiving a denomination from their territories. The descendants, however, of only one of these sons are stated in the Sri Bhagawata. Angga governed the country on both banks of the Bhagirathi from where it turns south to join the sea, including the greater part of the district of Bhagalpur and part of Puraniya, together with all the territory on both sides of the river from thence to the sea, and of course containing Calcutta, the present capital of India. Four only of this chief's successors are called kings of Angga, although the genealogy traces the descent a considerable way farther down; and a collateral branch obtained great celebrity, continuing by adoption until after the time of Yudishthira and Sri Krishna; for Adhiratha, the 26th in succession after Anu in this line, adopted Karna, a son of Pratha or Pritha, daughter of Sura and wife of Pandu, who, in the Antarbeda line, was the 39th in descent from Puru, brother of Anu, both genealogies being taken from the Sri Bhagawata. There is, therefore, great reason to suppose, that this authority is wrong; nor can it be supported by the Bangsa Lata, which is here uncommonly defective. I prefer, therefore, on this subject, the authority of the Haribangsa, in which a totally different race of descendants is given to Anu, and the kings of Angga and their relatives are given to Kuksheyu. The kings of Angga are de-

tailed here at much greater length than in the Sri Bhagawata, which leaves them to trace a collateral branch, and no less than 19 successions of princes are given. The last prince is said to have had 100 sons, whose names are unknown, that is, he had a numerous progeny, that fell into obscurity. Champa, the 9th of these princes, founded Champapuri on the right bank of the Ganges, a little above the present town of Bhagalpur. At present it is a petty town occupied chiefly by weavers; but has in its vicinity some remains of antiquity, although none probably of buildings erected at so early a period. Jayadratha, the 15th king of Angga, had two sons. Of these, Bijaya, who did not succeed his father, but whose line alone is followed in the Sri Bhagawata, left a line of eight generations, of whom Karna the 6th obtained the kingdom of Mathura. But this Karna seems no doubt the same person, who in the Sri Bhagawata is said to have been born before wedlock by Pritha daughter of Sura, and adopted by Adhiratha of the Angga family. Now, according to this last authority, Karna is the 12th in descent from Satwata in place of being contemporary with him, both being 34 in descent from the two brothers Anu and Yadu, which shows some error in this part of the Sri Bhagawata. Farther, the mother of Karna having afterwards been married to Pandu, he was half brother to Yudishthira monarch of India, and he is said to have commanded the forces of Durjadhan, the rival of that prince, with whom he therefore was certainly contemporary. But, according to the Haribangsa, Karna by adoption was the 35th person from Raudra or Raudrasya in the Angga line; while Yudishthira, Karna's half brother according to the Sri Bhagawata, was the 30th king of Antarbeda after the same Raudra; a coincidence sufficiently exact to confirm the theory of the Haribangsa. The probability therefore is, that Karna was actually half brother of Yudishthira, and held Mathura only during the weakness into which the family of Yadu fell in the time of Sri Krishna, whose grandson Anirudha, according to the Haribangsa, was not king of Mathura, although that territory was recovered by his son Bajra, and neither the father nor the son of Karna are called its king. In this case it is evident, if Adhiratha and Karna were contemporary with Pandu and Yudishthira, that the detail of the Angga family, given in the Haribangsa, is that to be chiefly trusted. That is, that this branch of the Family of the Moon commenced about the 18th reign or 360th year after the foundation of the Hindu colony, and lasted for about 37 successions or 740 years, although the princes of Angga fell a little earlier into obscurity, having probably been swallowed up by their powerful neighbours in Magadha.

Having thus traced the Family of the Moon through all the

ramifications of its principal branch, kings of Antarbeda, &c. I proceed to the collateral branches, the most ancient of which proceeded from Vijaya Bijaya or Amabasu, son of Pururava first king of Pratishthana. In all the authorities the detail of this branch is very imperfectly delivered, and no doubt contains many omissions, as well as some connections that are impossible. Biswamitra, really the person of this family last mentioned in these tables, is made 12 or 13 in descent from Pururava; but he was tutor to Rama Chandra king of Ayodhya, nearly contemporary with Hasti of Pratishthana 24th successor of Pururava. The line of Vijaya has therefore been abridged by about a half of its successions, and continued from about the 1900 to the 1420 year before Christ. Gadhi, father of Biswamitra, founded the city of Gadhipur, a name corrupted by the Muhammedans to Ghazipore, well known to the British as one of their military stations on the Ganges. As this city is in the south-east corner of Maha Kosala, the patrimony of the Family of the Sun, we may account for Biswamitra having been attached to the instruction of Rama, the head of that house, although he himself was of the Family of the Moon. He was not only a warlike prince, but a saint (Muni), on which account, in the eyes of the Brahmans, every thing miraculous in his history is entitled to belief. Accordingly, they defend the passages in the Sri Bhagawata and Haribangsa, in which his sister Satyawati is married to Richika, grandson of Bhrigu one of Swayambhuva's companions, and their grandson is Parusa Rama, who by all is allowed to have lived long before Rama Chandra the pupil of Biswamitra. In the Bangsa Lata the absurdity is still greater, Bhrigu the grandfather of Parusrama being made son of Biswamitra. But this connection being impossible, must be entirely set aside; although it is very likely, that the grandmother of Parusarama may have been descended of Vijaya, the territory now in possession of a family claiming to be his descendants, being adjacent on the north to the territory round Gadhipur, and forming also a portion of Maha Kosala, the dominion of the kings of Ayodhya.

The next most ancient collateral branch of the Family of the Moon is descended from Kshetra Briddha or Briddha Kshetra, son of Ayu second king of Pratishthana. This prince obtained the kingdom or government of Kshetra or Kasi, in modern times often called Banaras, which shows the high antiquity of this great seat of Hindu religion and learning. According to the Sri Bhagawata, 23 descendants, or according to the Haribangsa 25, governed the fertile country in its neighbourhood; the last of these therefore should have been about contemporary with Hasti of the Pratishthana line. But there is great reason to suspect, that in both these authorities a great mistake has been committed respecting

this family, and that it was far from terminating at the time above mentioned. On comparing the descendants of Bharadwaja, the adopted son of Bharata king of Antarbeda in the 22d sheet (Ge) with those attributed to Briddha Kshetra king of Kasi (sheet 22 Ba, and sheet 5 Gb,) it will be evident, that they are the same, and have somehow been transferred. On weighing all circumstances, I am inclined to think, that the immediate descendants of Kshetra Briddha, as I have already mentioned, fell into obscurity; but that Bitatha, the son of Bharadwaja, one of them long after, was adopted by Bharata king of Antarbeda, and that his son Suhatra, perhaps called also Manyu, gave Kasi to one son and Antarbeda to another; for on the supposition that Suhatra was the immediate son of Kshetra Briddha, we should find terrible anachronisms. For example, Saphal or Saphalka, 43 descents from Ayu in the line of Yadu, was married to Gandini daughter of Bibhu king of Kasi, who would appear to be either the same with the Drishtaketu of the Sri Bhagawata or his brother, and this person is there only 21 in descent from Ayu in the line of Kasi. But according to the system which I have adopted, from Ayu to Bharata are 18 successions, to which adding Bitatha we have 19; and, Suhatra king of Kasi being son of the latter, the daughter of Drishtaketu will be in the 39th degree from Ayu, and was married to Saphal in the 43d degree, which is not improbable. Suhatra, therefore, if different from Manyu king of Antarbeda, was his contemporary in about the beginning of the 15th century before the birth of Christ; and was succeeded by 22 kings of Kasi his descendants, who may probably have governed till towards the middle of the 11th century: nor does it follow, because no successor of Bhargabhumi, the last of these twenty-two, is mentioned in the tables, that the family became then extinct. At any rate Kasi continued to have kings of its own until the Muhammedan invasion, and considerable ruins of these princes' palace still remain; but there is no probability of the latter dynasties, which governed Kasi, having been descended of Suhatra.

Kusa, a son of Suhatra king of Kasi, was it is said ancestor of a very considerable branch of the Family of the Moon, although this point is disputed, and in the Mahabharata this branch is made descended of Ananasa brother of Briddhakshetra, who indeed appears in the tables as uncle of Suhotra; but, if he really was son of Briddhakshetra, he must have very long preceded Suhotra. Which of the two opinions is best founded, I cannot say; but, as in the Sri Bhagawata another line of descendants is attributed to Ananasa, and as Kusa in the Bangsa Lata also is made a son of Suhatra king of Kasi, this latter opinion is the best supported. If it be adopted, then this branch of the Family of the Moon, as well as all the other descendants of Suhotra, are to

be placed much later, than would at first sight appear on looking at the genealogy extracted from the Sri Bhagawata; for Suhotra, as I have said, in place of being the immediate son of Briddha-kshetra, was probably later by about 20 reigns, or 400 years. Among these descendants of Suhotra is Saunaka, a Muni of great celebrity, and great-great-grandson of Suhotra, who may be placed about 29 reigns or 500 years after the foundation of the Indian colony, or about 1400 years before Christ.

Besides the descendants of Ananasa mentioned as a collateral line in the Family of the Moon, commencing at the same time with the branch of Kasi, Rayi and Rambha, brothers of Kshetra Briddha, had both issue. A few of the descendants of Rambha are mentioned in the Sri Bhagawata; and Rayi is there said to have had five hundred sons, that is a numerous progeny; but he seems to have been a wicked person, and to have usurped the dominions of his brother Nahus, who was probably deluded by ascetic fooleries, on which account he is feigned to have been king of the Gods (Indra). The names, however, of the usurper's children have been totally lost, and Nahus was succeeded by his son Yayati, whose sons gave rise to the most distinguished branches of the Family of the Moon.

Besides the direct line of Pratishthana, proceeding from Puru, one of the sons of Yayati by Sarmishtha, Anu, this prince's son by the same mother, was ancestor of a line mentioned in the Haribangsa, but little distinguished. I have already mentioned, that in the Sri Bhagawata the descendants of Kukshevu of the Pratishthana line have been transferred to this Anu, and that this system is not tenable.

From Druya, another full brother of Puru's, is descended a line, which, although given with little detail in any of the authorities, would appear to have continued for a considerable time. Arabdha or Anggarsetu, the son or grandson of Babhru, son of Druya, is called a powerful king; and his son again, Gandhara or Gandhari, either took his name from a territory so called, or communicated his name to the territory of which he was king. His daughter probably was married to Kroshta the son of Yadu, who of course was her grandfather's second cousin. In the 5th sheet four descendants of this Gandhari are mentioned, and a daughter of a Gandhar Raja, probably their descendant, was married to Dhritarashtha the 38th in succession from Puru brother of Druya, the first of this branch. It is probable, therefore, that this dynasty of Gandhar kings lasted at least for 35 reigns. It must be observed, that in the Bangsa Lata, Druya or Druja, as he is there called, has no issue, and his son Babhru is by some strange mistake transferred to Karna of the Angga family, 23 in succession from Anu brother of Druya, which is quite untenable;

for Arabdha, the son or grandson of this Babhru, was killed by Mandhata king of Ayodhya, ancestor of Ramachandra, while Karna was king of Mathura after the death of Krishna.

Yayati by Dewayani, another wife, had two sons, Turbasu and Yadu.

The line of Turbasu is given in both the Sri Bhagawata and Haribangsa, but with little detail or accuracy, although it seems to have been of considerable importance. Marutta of this line seems from the Haribangsa to have had no male issue, but adopted Dushyanta, the son of Dharmamitra, probably called also Raibhya king of Antarbeda, the 16th successor of Yayati, from whom Marutta in his line was only the 8th in descent. We must therefore admit, that between Turbasu and Marutta some generations have been omitted. Dushyanta, the adopted son of Marutta, enjoyed both Antarbeda and his adoptive father's dominions, which were left to Karuthama one son of Dushyantas, while Antarbeda was given to another son named Bharata. The dominions of Marutta would seem to have occupied the whole southern part of the Indian Peninsula; for the grandchildren of Karuthama were kings of Pandya (Madura), Kerala (Malabar), Kola, and Chola (Tanjore of the moderns). Their descendants are not mentioned, because probably they became subject to Rawana king of Langka, who seems to have held them in the time of Rama, about four reigns after the time of Karuthama.

By far the most celebrated branch of the Family of the Moon proceeded from Yadu, full brother of Turbasu. Yayati, their father, is said to have deprived Yadu and his descendants of all right of succession to the royal dignity; but the members of this branch became too powerful to be restrained by such unjust rules, of which we shall find several examples.

On the whole, the genealogy of this branch of the family extracted from the Bangsalata is the most tenable, although it enters into less detail than the others; but, in the Sri Bhagawata, the number of successions between Yadu and Sri Krishna seems evidently too much enlarged, as 46 successions are there mentioned, while Jarasanda king of Magadha, contemporary no doubt with Sri Krishna, was only the 31st in succession from Puru brother of Yadu; and Pandu, another contemporary of Krishna, is only 38 in descent from the same Puru. In the Bangsalata, however, Krishna is only 35 successions from Yadu, and this account is therefore to be preferred. But in these two works the general outline of this genealogy is the same; and the lengthening in the Sri Bhagawata may be readily accounted for by the introduction of more collaterals into the regular line than has been done in the Bangsalata. In this part some terrible mistake has crept into the tables extracted from the Haribangsa. For in these tables, An-

daka, the son of Satwata, has by some means been transferred to be a son of Kroshta; between whom and Satwata, in the Sri Bhagawata, there are 31 generations, and in the Bangsalata 33. This, of course, has produced most enormous anachronisims, and is quite untenable, Krishna being thus only a few generations from Yadu.

To return, therefore, to the authority of the Bangsalata and Sri Bhagawata, Yadu had four or five sons; but of these two only, Sahasrajit and Kroshta had male issue that is mentioned.

In all the three authorities the progeny of Sahasrajit or Sahasrada, for 13 or 14 successions, is detailed with no very essential differences; but in the Haribangsa it is given with most detail, and therefore this authority is here to be preferred, as it differs in nothing very material from the Sri Bhagawata, where there has been more attention paid to the general system of chronology. His son, Haihaya or Kaihaya, is supposed by some to have been ancestor of the European nations; but there is no foundation for this in the Tables. Sahangja, 3d in succession to Haihaya, built a city called Sahangjanipuri after his own name; and his son Mahesman was the first king of Mahesmatipuri, of which six successors are mentioned, all of whom, according to this, lived in the most remote antiquity, that is, the seven kings of Mahesmatipuri may have flourished from about the 1720 to the 1580 year before Christ: but their real era is not confirmed by any connection with personages in other lines; nor have I any knowledge of where Mahesmatipuri is situated. The name implies its being the territory of great wealth, and its sixth king Arjuna is celebrated in legend for his great power and extensive dominion, personified by saying, that he had a hundred arms (Sahasrabahu). He also had a numerous progeny, called in round numbers 100 sons; but mention is made only of the progeny of two of them, for Sura Sena, his successor, would appear to have died without issue: but Madhu or Madhu Sudana left 100 sons, that is a considerable progeny: and Jayadhwaja, becoming king of Awanti, had also some successors. A sister of Basudewa married a king of Awanti, probably the city now called Ujina or Ougeine, and her nephew Krishna, probably about 12 centuries before Christ, married a princess of that country, probably his cousin, and descended of Jayadhwaja; but we no where have the succession detailed; yet, from the connection with Krishna and his father Basudewa, this family certainly continued long in India, and was no way connected with Europe, as above mentioned.

The most distinguished branch of Yadu's family, however, was descended from his son Kroshta. As the genealogies of many of the other branches would appear to have been curtailed, that of this branch seems, in the Sri Bhagawata, to have been lengthened

out farther than can be admitted; and between Kroshta and Krishna has ten more successions than that in the Bangsa Lata, which I therefore prefer, as more easily reconciled with the genealogies of the Pratishthana line.

Following the authority of the Bangsa Lata, five successions from Kroshta we have Sasabindu, who is said to have had 10,000 wives, and 100,000,000 of children, that is, had a great many wives, and a very numerous progeny. His son Brithusrawa, Pritusrawa, or Prathusrawa, carried on the line, and so far all agree. From this person to Bidarbha are four successions, to which the Sri Bhagawata adds another, namely Usana; and the Haribangsa adds five, one of whom, Parajita, is by the other authorities reckoned uncle of Bidarbha, and the others, as well as Usana, were brothers introduced by mistake into the line of succession. According to the Sri Bhagawata and Bangsalata, the line of the family was carried on by Kratha, son of Bidarbha; but, in the Haribangsa, Kratha has no sons, and the line is continued by his brother Bhima, not mentioned in the other two authorities. This, however, may be only an apparent contradiction, as Kunti, the son of Bhima, may have been adopted by Kratha, the chief of the house, and thus called his son.

Romapada, another son of Bidarbha, was ancestor of a collateral line of some note, entirely omitted in the Haribangsa, and mentioned at most length in the Sri Bhagawata. Chedi, the fourth in succession to Romapada, seems to have founded a kingdom after his own name, as he is called Raja, and his son and grandson Sisupala are mentioned. This last should be contemporary with Jimata or Jimuta, being, like him, the seventh in descent from Bidarbha; but there was another Sisupala king of Chedi, the son of Damaghosha or Damughos by Srutasrawa, sister of Basudewa, 15 successions after Jimata, and who was most probably descended of Chedi. This kingdom, therefore, in all probability continued for at least 18 reigns, that is, for about 360 years before the time of Krishna, who was cousin german of the last Sisupala. It commenced, therefore, somewhat before the middle of the 16th century before Christ.

From Kratha, who carried on the direct line of Bidarbha to Dasaratha, the Sri Bhagawata and Bangsalata coincide, except that the latter has one succession more than the former, in all, ten successions besides Dasaratha. In the Haribangsa the number is reduced to eight.

I now come to some of the most enormous discrepancies in the genealogies, and to parts in which the Sri Bhagawata and Bangsalata differ most. In the former, Dasaratha is followed by a succession of ten persons, that are totally omitted in the Bangsalata, the authority which here I follow, and in this Brishni, who in the

Sri Bhagawata is the 11th in descent from Dasaratha, is his son. I therefore consider Sakuni, Karambhi, Dewaratha, Dewakshatra, Madhu, Kurubasu, Anu, Purohotra, Ayu, and Satwata, as having been brothers of Dasaratha, thrust in by mistake as a succession of descendants. The last of those, Satwata, would appear to have had a number of sons, and Bhajamana, Dewabridha, and Mahabhaja, may be received as the founders of branches in this family, although their descendants are mentioned for only a few generations. Among his other sons is mentioned a Brishni. In the Haribangsa this person has no issue, and in the Bangsalata he is made son of Dasaratha, whom I consider brother of Satwata. Perhaps these differences also are only apparent, and Brishni, although in reality son of Satwata, may have been adopted by Dasaratha, and of course would be called his son, and carry on the line of the family. Satwata seems to have had another son named Andhaka, who is altogether omitted in the Bangsalata, while, in the Sri Bhagawata, it is through him that the principal line of the family from Dasaratha to Krishna is carried on. On comparing the progeny attributed to this Andhaka with that which in the Bangsalata is attributed to Chitraratha the son of Brishni, called Chitraka in the Sri Bhagawata, it will evidently appear, that the same persons are mentioned in all the authorities. This apparent error also may be entirely owing to adoption. The Haribangsa makes this Andhaka a son of Kroshta, and thus places Krishna only six descents from Yadu, a system quite untenable.

Returning to Brishni the son of Dasaratha, either by birth or adoption, in the Bangsalata he is said to have had three sons, Sumitra, Saphalka, and Chitraratha. Respecting Sumitra the Sri Bhagawata coincides, and the progeny given to this person in both accounts is pretty similar. Both authorities admit, that Anamitra, grandson or great-grandson of Brishni, had two sons, Nimna or Nighna and Sini, who gave rise to two branches of the family of Yadu, and both give some detail of these branches; nothing, however, very remarkable. But the Sri Bhagawata gives Anamitra a third son, named Brishni, to whom it assigns for sons Saphalka and Chitraka, undoubtedly the same with the Saphalka and Chitraratha given to Brishni the son of Dasaratha in the Bangsalata, and this last opinion I consider as most tenable.

Saphalka had 12 or 13 sons, but very little detail concerning them is given on any authority; and in the Haribangsa he is made son of Andhaka, who in the Sri Bhagawata is made the brother of his ancestor in the 5th generation. Still this may be only an apparent error; for, as I have said, Andhaka may have been the actual brother of Brishni adopted by Dasaratha, and Saphalka may have been the real son of Andhaka adopted by his

uncle Brishni: for the numerous sons with similar names, attributed, on all authorities, to Saphal or Saphalka, show, that there was really only one person meant.

Chitraka or Chitraratha, the other son of Brishni, had also many sons. In the Sri Bhagawata, Prithu Biduratha and Biprithu are left to him, while Kukura Bhajamana Suchi and Kambalabarhi are transferred to Andhaka, who apparently is brother to his ancestor in the 5th degree; but he may have been the real father of Chitraratha, who, like his brother, may have been adopted by his uncle Brishni. If in this point the Sri Bhagawata is right, then Kukura, &c. would be brothers in place of sons of Chitraratha; but I think on the whole, that it is safer to follow entirely the Bangsalata. Of these six or seven sons of Chitraratha two only, Kukura and Bhajamana or Biduratha, had issue that is mentioned.

Ahuka, the 9th in descent from Kukura, in the Haribangsa is mentioned as the first king of Mathura, a town on the banks of the Yamuna above Agra, and his dominions seem to have been nearly commensurate with the Mogol province of that name, and to have been the same which in the more early times were called Ilawartta. He had two sons, Dewaka and Ugrasena. The former, according to all authorities, had four sons and seven daughters; and all of the latter were married to Vusudewa or Basudewa, they being twelve in descent from Chitraratha, while their husband was nine in descent from the same person, which is no doubt possible enough; although the descent of Vasudewa from Andhaka in the Sri Bhagawata, giving eleven generations, is perhaps preferable in this point.

Ugrasena, the other son of Ahuka, succeeded his father as king of Mathura, and had nine sons and five daughters, which latter were married to an equal number of Basudewa's sons, brothers of Krishna. The father and sons were thus married to cousin germans. Kangsa, son of Ugrasena, killed his father, and usurped his dominions; but in his turn was killed by Krishna, his kinsman, and Mathura, after having been possessed by Karna as already mentioned, returned to the descendants of Yadu, as will be soon explained.

I now return to the other son of Chitraratha mentioned as having also issue. In the Bangsalata he is called Biduratha; but in the Sri Bhagawata he is called Bhajamana, and Biduratha is made son of the latter, which in this respect perhaps is more accurate, as it makes the intermarriages between the descendants of the two lines more suitable. From Biduratha to Basudewa in both authorities are eight descents. Basudewa is worshipped, being the father of two incarnations of Vishnu, and the number of his wives and progeny appears rather incredible for the ordi-

nary powers of man. His sons Sri Krishna Chandra, and Bala Rama are supposed to have been incarnations of Vishnu; and the worship of the former, introduced by Madhava Acharya about 600 years ago, is one of the most common religions in India. Although he lived in the 13th century before Christ, by the natives of India he seems to be often confounded with Alexander; for instance they fable, that he brought the Yavanas or Greeks into their country.

Krishna's wives and children exceeded in number even those of his father; but the house of Yadu now suffered a terrible catastrophe, which happened at Prabhasa near Dewarka on the coast of Gurjera, which we call Guzerat; for this seems to have been the proper residence of Krishna's family, although Mathura, after he acquired it by killing Kangsa, became his favourite abode, allured by the charms of its wanton beauties. In consequence of a conflict at Prabhasa almost all the adult males of the high born and irascible house of Yadu perished: but Pradumna the only surviving son of Krishna resided at Bajranabhipuri, and is called a king. Whether or not this city was in the territory of Mathura, or whether he governed this country in the interval between Kangsa and his grandson, I cannot say, although both are probable; but at any rate, during this interregnum, Mathura was governed by Karna an illegitimate brother of Yudishthira, who was adopted into the Angga family, as I have already mentioned.

Anarudha, the son of Pradumna, is mentioned without any title; but his son Bajra, the children of the descendants of Yadu slain in the conflict having now probably grown up, recovered Mathura, and, in the Sri Bhagawata, four of his descendants are said to have enjoyed this kingdom. These are not mentioned in either of the other authorities, because it is wished to be thought, that all the legitimate princes of the Sun and Moon perished at the commencement of this degenerate age, that is immediately after the time of Krishna, and that no traces of subsequent history remain in the sacred writings; but these opinions are not tenable, and the reason of their being usually advanced is sufficiently obvious. It seems to have been soon after the time of Krishna, that a colony of the present Brahmans came from the more modern Sakadwipa, probably Egypt, and settled in Magadha. See Samba in the Index. Thence they removed to Kanyakubja or Kanoge on the banks of the Ganges, and thence again spread gradually over India, introducing the doctrine of Cast, and contending with numerous other sects, several of which they did not contrive to eradicate, until a comparative late period. Their wish of being confounded with the ancient Brahmans, or Philosophers descended from the companions of Swayambhuva, is the probable source of the great obscurity, that has been thrown on Indian history.

I now proceed to examine the genealogies of the third great Indian family, that of the Sun descended from Marichi. The first genealogy, contained in the 10th and 11th sheets, is extracted from the Sri Bhagawata; a second, contained in the 12th sheet, is from the Bangsalata; a third, in the 24th sheet, is from the Haribangsa; and a fourth, in the last sheet, is from the Ramayana of Valmiki. It is much to be regretted, that the last genealogy brings us down only to the time of Rama; for, so far as it goes, it would seem to be easily reconcilable with the genealogies of the Family of the Moon, which is not the case with the other three lists. Marichi, the source of this family, was no doubt contemporary with Atri, the parent of the Family of the Moon; but afterwards we find two other kings of these families mentioned as contemporary; while, counting the number of successions between these kings and their ancestors Atri and Marichi, we find, that in all, except the Ramayana, the number of successions in the family of the Sun exceeds that in the family of the Moon much more than can be considered probable.

Angarsetu, in the Sri Bhagawata called Arabdha, according to the Haribangsa, as has been already said, was a great king of the Family of the Moon killed by Mandhata king of Ayodhya; now in the two above mentioned authorities the former prince is the 9th in descent from Atri, while from Marichi to Mandhata the descents in the Sri Bhagawata are 24, and in the Haribangsa 22; but in the Ramayana they are only 12, not at all irreconcilable with the genealogy of the family of the Moon.

Again Brihadbala king of Ayodhya was killed by Abhimanyu the son of Arjun: but the successions from Atri to Abhimanyu according to the Sri Bhagawata are 49, to the Bangsalata 46, and to the Haribangsa 41; while the successions from Marichi to Brihadbala in these works respectively are 93, 105, and 106.

We may therefore conclude, that in these three authorities numerous collateral lines and successions have been included among the kings of Ayodhya, as if they had been all one uninterrupted line from father to son. That this has happened to a certain degree even in Valmiki, is very probable; for in the two lines of Ayodhya and Mithila we have as contemporary Rama, the 34th in descent from Ikshawaku, and Sita, the wife of Rama, the 24th in descent from the same person. But it must be observed, that the Sri Bhagawata and Valmiki agree almost entirely regarding every person in the Mithila line, while respecting that of Ayodhya the discrepancies are numerous and great. We may therefore expect most accuracy with the princes of Mithila, and thus the genealogies of the two great Indian families might be reconciled. For instance, Sita, wife of Rama Chandra according to Valmiki's list of the kings of Mithila, and also according to the Sri Bhaga-

wata, is the 28th in descent from Brahma, and should therefore have been contemporary with Hasti king of Antarbeda in the family of the Moon. On this principle, Rama being considered as contemporary with Hasti 28 successions or 560 years after the settlement of Swayambhuwa's colony, we should have Rama placed about 1420 years before Christ; while in the Ramayana from Marichi to Rama there being 38 successions, there should be rather less than seven of these in the century, and from Marichi to Sita in the line of Mithila, and from Atri to Hasti in the line of Pratishthana, there being 28 successions, there should be five of each in a century.

In the 20th century, therefore, before the birth of Christ, we have Atri and his four successors, Soma, Budha, Pururawa, and Ayu, and also Marichi with his four successors Kasyapa, Bibaswana, Sradhadewa and Ikshwaki. The three first personages in each family seem to have lived under Swayambhuwa and his descendants without territorial dignities, although they probably were men of the most eminent rank in the colony. While Pururawa, descended of Atri, obtained Pratishthana, the government of Ayodhya was given to Sradhadewa towards the end of the 20th century. This city, called Oude in our maps, continued ever afterwards the principal seat of the family of the Sun, and the territory usually annexed, called Maha Kosala by the Hindus, was nearly commensurate with the Mogol province of Oude.

The next, or 19th century, would contain Nahus, Yayati, Puru, Janmijaya, and Prachinwa, of the family of the Moon, with Kukshi, Bikukshi, Bana, Anaranya, Prithu, Trisangku, and Dundhumara or Kubalayaswa, of the kings of Ayodhya recorded by Valmiki, contemporary with Nimi, Mithi, Sri-Janaka, Udabasu, and Nandibhardana, kings of Mithila. Kukshi is mentioned in no authority but the Ramayana, and was probably an elder brother of Bikukshi, who carried on the line, and was succeeded by Bana, the same probably with the prince called in various authorities Puranjaya, Kakustha, Indrabahu, and Indravaha, who seems to be the same with a Purunjaya celebrated for his power, from which it may be perhaps inferred, that during his time Ayodhya threw off its allegiance to the descendants of Swayambhuva. The next prince seems to have been called Anaranya, Anenas, and Anaka. Then, according to all authorities, follows Prithu; but after him comes great confusion. Trisangku is mentioned in no authority except the Ramayana, and in his place we have 1st, Biswagandhi or Bishtaraswa, probably the same with Trisangku; 2d, Chandra or Arda; 3d, Yubanaswa; 4th, Swasaba; 5th, Sabasta; and 6th, Brihadaswa. Of these, Chandra may be the same with Dundhumara, called also Kubalayaswa, as he is father of Yubanaswa; for there is great reason to think that there

was only one king of this name, although in the Sri Bhagawata a second is stated to have reigned. The three other persons I consider as collaterals brought into the list of the kings of Ayodhya. One of them, Sabasta or Subasti, built a city called after his own name, and probably founded a dynasty, of which the accounts have been lost.

In the next or 18th century, we will have Pravira, Namasya, Charupada, Sudyu, and Bahugawa, kings of Antarbeda, and Yubanaswa, Mandhata, Susandhi, Dhrubasandhi, Bharata, Asita, and Sagara, kings of Ayodhya, contemporary with Suketu, Dewarata, Brihadratha, Mahabira, and Dhritiman, kings of Mithila. Between Dundhumara and Yubanaswa, in the other authorities, we have inserted Drirhaswa, Haryaswa, Nikumbha, Barhanaswa or Sanghataswa, Krisaswa or Akrisaswa, and Senajit or Prasenajit, all of whom I look upon as collaterals, as indeed Akrisaswa is stated to have been in the Haribangsa. Mandhata, who, according to all authorities succeeded Yubanaswa, rendered himself master of the whole territory of the Hindu colony; for the term Saptadwipa in these early ages meant only so much, although now it is applied to signify the whole world. He is said to have resided at the place, which D'Anville (Antiquite de l' Inde) in his maps places opposite to the present town of Rajmahal, and calls Gange regia. Here on a small hill, near the northern bank of the Ganges where it was formerly joined by the Gandaki, are shown some few traces of antiquity supposed by the natives to be the ruins of a city erected by Mandhata for his residence. Except the little hill, on which these traces remain, the whole country is subject to constant change from the river, being of a very light alluvial soil. Great traces therefore cannot be expected in a country, which in so long a period has often probably been swept away and replaced.

In all the authorities, except Valmiki, we have no mention of Susandhi, Dhrubasandhi, Bharata, and Asita, who governed Ayodhya, between Mandhata and Sagara; and in place of them we find Purukutsa or Prakutsa, Muchakunda, Trasadasyu, Sambhuta, Anaranya, Udaswa, Haryaswa, Sumanaswa, Sudhanwa, Tridhanwa, Trayajaruna or Aruna, Tribandhana, Satyabrata or Trisangku, Harischandra, Rohitaswa, Harita, Champa or Changchu, Sudewa, Bijaya, Bhanuka or Charuruka or Ruruka, Brika, and Bahu or Bahuka. The whole of these are not mentioned in any one authority, and of these that are mentioned the order in which they follow differs a good deal in different authorities. Besides the names, which I infer to be different appellations for the same person, there may be many more, which may be in the same predicament, or belong to the kings mentioned by Valmiki; nor do the different authorities agree in this point, for Satyabrata

in some is considered as the same with Trisangku, and in others his predecessor, while Sudewa in some is considered as the successor of Champa or Changchu, and in others a younger son, who was never king. Ananaya and Satyabrata or Trisangku are probably the same with the princes of these names, which were mentioned in the 19th century, transferred here by mistake; and the other 20 arise from various names given to the four successors of Mandhata considered as belonging to distinct persons, or from collaterals brought by mistake into the line of succession.

Several of these persons are of eminence in Hindu legend. Harischandra was a very great conqueror, and his son Rohitas or Rohitaswa, founded, and is said to have resided at the fortress which from him is called Rohitas, a name corrupted in our maps to Rotas. Champa or Changchu, founded the city Champapuri, still farther east and south. These princes I look upon as collaterals of the family of the Sun, who in the country south of the Ganges opposite to Maha Kosala, seem to have early obtained possessions; which were afterwards transferred to the Family of the Moon, and formed the kingdom of Magadha. Sagara, the last king of Ayodhya in this century, is mentioned in all authorities. He is said to have had ten thousand sons, that is a numerous progeny, all but one killed by Kapila Muni, a person whose origin I cannot trace; but for a time this checked the power of the Family of the Sun, and the first successor of Sagara was not king of Ayodhya: it was his son who recovered the title.

In the 17th century we have Sangyati, Ahungyati, Raudrasya, Riteyu, and Santimara, kings of Antarbeda; and on the authority of Valmiki, we have Asamangjasa, Angsuman, Dilipa, Bhagiratha, Kakastha, Raghu, and Kalamashapada, kings of Ayodhya, contemporary with Dhrishtaketu, Haryaswa, Maru, Prabiraka, and Kritiratha, kings of Mithila. Concerning the first four successors of Sagara, the Sri Bhagawata entirely agrees with Valmiki; but between them and Kalamashapada this authority transfers Ragu or Raghu to the 15th century, and instead of him and Kakastha, places Sruta, Nabhaga, Sindhudwipa, Ayutayu, Ritaparna, Sudasa, and Mitrasaha or Saudasa. Of these Nabhaga belongs to the 15th century, most of the princes of the 16th century having been transferred, and the others are probably collaterals. In the Bangsalata, Asamangjasa seems to be called Pangchajana; in place of Sindhudwipa it has Ambarisa; Ayutayu is left out; after Ritaparna is inserted Artaparni; and after Mitrasaha or Saudasa, in place of Kalamashapada and his successors, we have Sarwakarma and some others, whose names are totally unlike any in Valmiki, and to whom we shall return as belonging to the next century, only observing, that Sarwakarma may be the same with Kalamashapada. In the Haribangsa we learn, in fact, that Asamangjasa

and Pangchajana are the same person. Besides Sindhudwipa this authority has also Ambarisa; yet there can be little doubt, that Ambarisa is the same with Ambarisha, whom Valmiki places in the next century, seven descents after Kalamashapada. This authority has also Ayutajita, evidently the same with Ayutayu; but it omits or dreadfully transposes Sarwakarma or Kalamashapada. In other respects this authority agrees with the Bangsalata. The most remarkable prince in this century was Bhagiratha, who is said to have brought the Ganges from heaven, that is, probably, introduced the worship of the nymph of this mighty stream, and communicated to her his name; for the name of the river among the Hindus is Bhagirathi, that is the daughter of Bhagiratha, Ganges being a mere corruption of Gangga or river, a term applied to this great stream peculiarly by way of excellence, although, in common conversation, the word is often still used to signify any other river.

In the 16th century we have Sumati, Raibhya, Dushyanta, Bharata, and Bitatha, kings of Antarbeda; and, according to Valmiki, we have Sangkhana, Sudarsana, Agnibarna, Sri Ghraga, Maru, Prasusruka, and Ambarisha, kings of Ayodhya, contemporary with Dewamirha, Visruta or Vibuddha, Mahidhruva or Mahadhriti, Kirtirata or Dhritiratha, and Maharoma, kings of Mithila. In this place a great transposition has been made in the Sri Bhagawata, and Sudarsana, Agnibarna, Sri Ghraga, called there Sighra, Maru, and Prasusruka, called there Prasusra, are placed long after the time of Rama, while after Sarwakarma, who may be the same with Kalamashapada, we have many princes, whose names have no resemblance to those in Valmiki, until we reach Aja, grandfather of Sri Rama. The same is the case in the Bangsalata and Haribangsa, although there are many differences in all these authorities. I suppose, that all these princes were either collaterals, or placed where they stand by transposition, so that I find it impossible to state what proportion belonged to this century. The names of these uncertain princes are Anaranya or Anurany, Nighna, Anamitra, Duliduha, Asmaka or Armaka, Pulaka or Mulaka, Sataratha or Dasaratha, Erabira Elabila or Ailabila, Briddhasarma or Biswasaha, Dala if different from Bala of the 14th century, Sala or Sthala if different from Dala, Uktha or Ulka, Biswakarma, Aghamitra, Tangsu, Byushitaswa (perhaps the same with Bidhriti), Kausalya, Kakasandhi, Maruta (perhaps the same with Maru), Susambhi, Sahaswan, Bishrutawan or Biswasaha, Bisighra (perhaps the same with Sri Ghraga), Khatwangga, Dirghabahu, Dilipa if different from Dirghabahu, Raghu if different from Raghu of the 17th century, and Prittasrawa.

In the 15th century we have Manyu, Brihatkshetra, Hasti,

Ajamirha, and Riksha, kings of Antarbeda and Hastinapur; and, according to Valmiki, we have Nahusha, Yayati, Nabhaga, Aja, Dasaratha, and Rama Chandra, kings of Ayodhya, to whom, in order to complete the century, we must add Kusa; but the genealogy of Valmiki ends with Rama. He gives us as contemporary, Swarnaroma, Hraswaroma, and Siradhwaja, kings of Mithila, with Sita, daughter of the last by adoption, and we must add Kusa her son by Rama, or rather Kusadhwaja and Dharmadhwaja the son and grandson of Siradhwaja. The two first of these kings are not mentioned in the other Tables, at least as belonging to this period: but Nabhaga is placed only two generations after Bhagiratha, as I have before mentioned. All authorities agree concerning the latter princes of this century. Among all the kings of Ayodhya none is so remarkable as Rama Chandra, considered as an incarnation of Vishnu, and for these last six centuries one of the most common objects of worship among the Hindus. Although this sect was introduced about that time by Ram 'Anaju, it is probable, that long before that teacher this prince was held in great veneration, and may be the person whom the Greeks confounded with their Bacchus. He probably extended his conquests over the greater part of India, his jealousies of Sita having induced that princess to fly for protection to Rawana her father, who ruled the southern portion of the peninsula as well as Ceylon, having succeeded his mother, heiress of these territories, who had married his father Biswasrawa, descended of Pulastya, one of the chief companions of Swayambhuwa. Rama's harsh treatment of this lady produced not only the overthrow of her father's house, but a rebellion in his own family. His sons, espousing their mother's quarrel, retired to the woods, and a battle ensued which transferred the government of Ayodhya to Kusa. Some allege the scene of this action to have been in Matsya or the present district of Dinajpur; but others allege that the battle was fought near Vithora on the banks of the Ganges. In this field are still occasionally discovered what our antiquaries call stone celts, and they are considered as the vanas or arrow heads used on the occasion, which would imply a great rudeness in the arts. This battle, at any rate, probably reduced the family to its ancient dominion of Maha Kosala.

Having now lost the assistance of Valmiki, I take the Sri Bhagawata as my chief guide. In this from Riksha, king of Antarbeda in the end of the 15th century before the birth of Christ, to Jarasandha king of Magadha, I find nine successions. This prince was contemporary with Bichitrabirya king of Hastinapur, whose great grandson Abhimanyu killed Brihadbala king of Ayodhya. We may therefore allow, that Brihadbala lived about the middle of the 12th century before the birth of Christ; but between him

and Kusa the Sri Bhagawata places 27 kings of Ayodhya. Of these, however, Sudarsana, Agnibarna, Sighra, Maru, and Prasusra, have been transposed from the 16th century, leaving 22 kings for 250 years, or not quite 9 to the century; and at this rate, as there are 30 kings of Ayodhya after Brihadbala, we should have the last king mentioned in this work as placed in the ninth century before Christ. As the 31 kings of Mithila, that according to the Sri Bhagawata follow Dharmadhwaja, are probably given with as little augmentation as those which preceded this prince, so five of them can only be allowed to the century.

On these grounds, in the 14th century we will have Sambarana and Kuru kings of Hastinapur, and Sudhanu, Suhatra, and Chywana, kings of Magadha of the Family of the Moon; while in the Family of the Sun we have Atithi, Nishadha, Anabha, Pundarika, Kshemadanwa, Dewanika, Hina, Paripatra, and Bala of the Ayodhya branch, of whom four were probably collaterals. Contemporary with these we have Kritadhwaja, Kesidhwaja, Bhanuman, Satadyumna, and Suchi, of the Mithila branch. The Bangsalata and Haribangsa here coincide very nearly with the Sri Bhagawata.

In the 13th century, on the same grounds, we will have Kriti, Basu, Brihadratha, Jarasandha, and Sahadewa, kings of Magadha; Sthala (perhaps the same with Bala mentioned above) Bijranabha, Swagana, Bidhriti, Hranyanabha, Pushya, Dhruwasandhi, Sandhi, and Amarshana, of the Ayodhya branch, omitting after Dhruwasandhi the five kings mentioned already as having been transposed. Contemporary with these were Sanadhwaja, Urdhaketu, Ayu, Purajit, and Arishtanemi, kings of Mithila. In this part of the Bangsalata no very material difference is to be found from the Sri Bhagawata; but in the Haribangsa there are considerable differences. 1st, Between Sala or Sthala and Bajranabha, the Haribangsa has Utkala; 2dly, between Khangkana or Swagana and Hiranyanabha, in place of Bidhriti, it has Byushitaswa and Biswasaha, the latter of whom in the two other authorities is placed in the next century; 3dly, between Hiranyanabha and Pushya or Byushawa it has Kausulya, probably the same with Kausalya mentioned among the uncertain princes of the 16th century, and perhaps another name for Pushya and Brahmeshtha; and lastly, in place of Sandhi and Amarshana, it has Suwantri and Barsha, which may be different names for the same persons.

In the 12th century we have of the Family of the Moon, Samapi, Srutasrawa, Yutayu, Niramitra, and Sunakshatra, kings of Magadha, and of the Family of the Sun, Sahuswan or Mahuswan, Biswasaha (if different from the Bishrutawan or Biswasaha mentioned among the uncertain princes of the 16th century) Prasenajit, Takshaka or Chitraka, Brihadbala, Brihadrana, Uru-

kriya, Batsabriddha, and Pratibyoma of the Ayodhya line, contemporary with Srutayu, Suparswaka, Chitraratha, Kshemadi, and Samarata, kings of Mithila, of whom the second and fourth are omitted in the Haribangsa. In the Bangsalata, Prasenajit and Takshaka are left out, although the former is probably the same with Nagnajit king of Ayodhya, whose daughter was married to Sri Krishna of the Family of the Moon. In other respects this authority entirely agrees with the Sri Bhagawata concerning the kings of Ayodhya. The princes of this house mentioned in the Haribangsa, that can be referred to this period, are Sahasra, Bishrutawan, and Brihadbala, with whom the list closes. Sahasra is probably the same with Sahaswan, and Bishrutawan with Biswasaha, while the other princes mentioned in the Sri Bhagawata between the latter and Brihadbala were collaterals of the family, who never reigned, but took the title of Rajas of Ayodhya, just as in Germany all the younger sons, as well as the reigning princes, are called Dukes of Saxony.

In the 11th century we have Brihatsena, Karmajita, Sritanjaya, Bipra, and Suchi, kings of Magadha, and Bhanu, Dewaka, Sahadewa, Brihadaswa, Bhanuman, Pratiskaswa, Supratika, Marudewa, and Sumakshatra, kings of Ayodhya, contemporary with whom we have Satyaratha, Upuguru, Upagupta, Baswananta, and Yuyudhana, kings of Mithila, of whom Satyaratha alone is mentioned in the Bangsalata. Of the kings of Ayodhya referred to this period, the Bangsalata omits Dewaka and Marudewa; but in place of the latter gives Sahadewa, probably another name for the same person.

In the 10th century the Sri Bhagawata gives Kshema, Subrata, Dharmakshatra, Sama, and Dimatsena, for kings of Magadha; Pushkara, Antariksha, Sutapa, Amitrayit, Brihadraja or Brihadbhanu, Barhi, Kritanjaya, Rananjaya, and Sanjaya, for kings of Ayodhya, and Subhasana, Sruta, Jaya, Bijaya, and Ritu, for kings of Mithila. Of these kings of Ayodhya the Bangsalata omits Sutapa, Amitrayit, Barhi, and Kritagjaya, as sensible perhaps that they were collaterals. Of the kings of Mithila this authority, here very defective, mentions only Sruta.

In the 9th century we have, from the Sri Bhagawata, Sumati, Subala, Sunitha, Satyajita, and Biswajita, kings of Magadha; and as kings of Ayodhya, Sakya, Suddhoda, Langgala, Prasenajit, Kshudraka, Sunaka, Suratha, and Sumitra, with whom this illustrious line terminates. We have also, as kings of Mithila, Sunaka, Bitahabya, Dhriti, Bahulaswa, Kriti, and Mahabasi, which last, probably lived to the beginning of the next century, and is the last person of the Family of the Sun, concerning whom there is mention in these records. In the Bangsalata, the list of kings of Ayodhya, agrees entirely with the above, except in

trifling variations of orthography; but of the kings of Mithila it mentions only Sunaka and Bitahabya.

Having now traced the principal stem of the Family of the Sun from Marichi to its termination in Sumitra, king of Ayodhya, I proceed to examine the principal branches. We may here omit every thing relating to the descendants of Kasyapa and Bibaswana, as, in explaining the first set of genealogies, I have anticipated, whatever I had to say on this subject.

Sradhadewa, first king of Ayodhya, had a numerous progeny. Among his children, who left issue, one of the most remarkable was his daughter Ila, concerning whom some incredible things are related. In the Index I have attempted an explanation; and, according to this, the issue here attributed to her belong to another personage of the same name.

Nriga Raja is the first of the sons of Sradhadewa, that I shall mention. He was followed by a line of five successors, concerning whom I know nothing, except that two authorities agree entirely in their names and order.

Saryati Raja was another son of Sradhadewa, king of Ayodhya, and left three sons, one of whom, named Anarta, was king of a country of the same name, and built Dwaraka, a town on the sea coast of Gurjera or Gujerat, where Anarta I suppose is; but his successors took their title from Dwaraka. In these Tables two only of them are mentioned; but it is probable, that they continued to hold Anarta until about the end of the 12th century before the birth of Christ, when it went, by the marriage of Rewati, daughter of Rewa king of Anarta, with Balarama, into the house of Yadu of the Family of the Moon. Rewa was probably a title common to all the princes of this branch of the Family of the Sun, derived from Rewa or Revata the son of Anarta.

The next son of Sradhadewa king of Ayodhya, that I shall mention, is Dishta, ancestor of a long line of kings, which confirms the system of duration for the Family of the Sun, that I have adopted, in resting upon the line of Mithila, as given in Valmiki, in preference to all others. The circumstances are as follows. Rawana king of Langka the real father of Sita was son of Biswasrawa, who was married to Erabira daughter of Trinabindhu Raja of Besala, the 23d in descent from Dishta son of Sradhadewa: but Trinabindhu should therefore have been contemporary with Swarnaroma king of Mithila, whose grandson Siradhwaja adopted Sita; but Swarnaroma is in the 21st descent from Sradhadewa, as great a coincidence as can be expected. Among the descendants of Dishta, therefore, as well as among the kings of Mithila, five successions are equal to a century. On this ground we have Dishta placed in the end of the 20th century before Christ, succeeded in the 19th century by Nabhaga, who, according to the

Bangsalata, acquired the kingdom of Besala, although in the Sri Bhagawata, the first person mentioned as having this title, is Khanitra a century later. Besala seems to be the same country, with what the Mogols called Sarun on the north side of the Ganges nearly opposite to Patna and adjacent to Mithila. Nabhaga was followed in the same century by Bhalandana, Batsapriti, Prangsu, and Pramiti. The 18th century commences with Khanitra, who, according to the Sri Bhagawata, was the first king of Besala. This prince was followed in the same century by Chakshusha, Bibingsati, Rambha, and Khaninetra; in the 17th century by Dharmika, Karandhama, Adikshita or Abikshita, Maruta, and Dama; and in the 16th century by Rajyabarodhana, Sudhriti, Nara, and Kebala or Kabalakhya. So far the Bangsalata agrees tolerably with the Sri Bhagawata, only in place of the last mentioned prince being the 19th successor of Dishta, he is only the 14th. After this the two authorities differ totally; and, as I give a preference to the Sri Bhagawata, I shall follow it alone. In the 15th century it gives for kings of Besala Dhandhuman, Begawan, Budha, Trinabindhu, and Besala, who, according to the Bangsalata, was only 2d in succession from Kabalakhya, and built a town called after his own name Besalapuri. His sister Erabira married Biswasrawa, who is called son of Pulastya contemporary with Marichi, but who must have been a remote descendant of that eminent personage: and by her he had Kuber, who seems to have been at one time a common object of worship among the Hindus; and is still allowed to be a deity; but no sect, so far as I know, at present follows his worship or doctrine. In the 14th century we have Hemachandra, Dhumraksha, Sangyama, Sahadewa, and Krisaswa kings of Besala, all of whom except Sahadewa are mentioned in the Bangsalata. They were followed in the 13th century by Somadatta, Sumati, and Janmejaya, the last of whom is not mentioned in the Bangsalata. We may however conclude, that this dynasty lasted at least until the 1240 year before the birth of Christ, having commenced about the 1920.

The next son of Sradhadewa that I shall mention is Karusha, who had a son of the same name; but the genealogy terminates with this person. We find, however, that long after there was a Bridhasarma king of Karusha, a country probably deriving its name from the son and grandson of Sradhadewa. This Bridhasarma married a sister of Basudewa of the Family of the Moon. This lady, being aunt of Sri Krishna, should have been nearly contemporary with Jarasandha king of Magadha, that is, should have lived about the middle of the 13th century before the birth of our Saviour. Her nephew Krishna killed a Karusha, king of Karusha, said to be descended of a Pundra; but the only Pundra mentioned in these genealogies was a prince of the Family of the

Moon, king of Pundra-desa. I think it, however, more probable, that there has been another Pundra descended of Karusha the son of Sradhadewa, and that the Karusha killed by Krishna was descended of this Pundra of the Family of the Sun, and in fact was Krishna's own cousin, son of Bridhasarma; although in another part of these genealogies this son is called Dantabakra king of Karusha; but as in several other families, and as in the two first persons of this dynasty, Karusha may have been the common name or title of all the kings of that country, while Dantabakra may have been the proper name of the individual prince killed by Krishna. I therefore presume that this dynasty lasted from the end of the 20th to the end of the 13th century before the birth of Christ. I have not learned where the kingdom of Karusha is situated.

Narishyanta, another son of Sradhadewa, was ancestor of a branch given with considerable detail in the Sri Bhagawata, nine successions being there mentioned, to which the Bangsalata adds a tenth; but I know of no circumstance to connect the history of this branch with that of other Hindu princes.

Nabhaga, still another son of Sradhadewa, was ancestor of a branch nearly similar to that descended from Narishyanta, although the successions mentioned in the Sri Bhagawata and Bangsalata are not so numerous.

Ikshwaki king of Ayodhya, successor of Sradhadewa, besides Bikukshi who succeeded to Ayodhya, had another son Nimi, who was first king of Mithila, and was succeeded by a long race of princes, of whom I have already said enough; nor are any more collateral branches mentioned at any length in these genealogies.

In the quotations made in the Index I refer to each Table by its number, and the name will be found in the square formed by the intersection of the columns referred to by the capital and small letters; thus Jambudwipa will be found mentioned in Table I. by looking at the square formed by the intersection of the columns marked on the margin D and b, quoted thus in the Index 1 D b. It must be observed, that the whole name in question may not be in the square quoted, some names, as Anggira for instance in Table I. occupying a part of four squares, formed by the intersections of the columns F and G with those marked b and c: but some part of each name will be found in the square referred to in the Index.

The quotations of the Introduction are marked thus in the Index, Int. stands for introduction, p. for page, and l. for line. The subject is often continued beyond the line quoted, and where this extends to a great length, I have added &c.

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INDEX.

Abara, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 20 Fe.

Abarana, son of Bharata, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Cd.

Abhaya, son of Daya, 4 Fg.

Abhayada, king of Pratishthana, son of Manasya, 22 Eb.

Abheya, son of Idhmajabha, king of Plaksha, 2 Ca.

Abhijit, son of Punarbasu, 21 Cf.

Abhimanyu, son of Manu, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Df.

Abhimanyu, son of Arjun or Dhananjaya, by Suhadra or Subhadra, 9 Fe. 11 Ed. 14 Ff. 23 Ie. Int. p. 29. l. 27; p. 34. l. 44.

Abhimati, wife of Drona, 3 Aa.

Abhisdesa Raja, an imaginary prince, who is hereafter to appear, 8 Gh.

Abigyatagati, son of Manajawa, 19 Dc.

Abigyota, son of Yagyabahu, king of Salmali, 2 Cb.

Abikshipa, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 20 Fe.

Abikshita. See Adikshita.

Abirhottra Siddha, son of Rishabha Deva, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Ed.

Acharya, a teacher of the Hindu doctrines.

Adharma, son of Brahma, 2 Hd. 4 Kb.

Adiratha, descended of the kings of Angga, father by adoption of Karna, 6 Ie. Int. p. 16. l. 36. In 7 Ae. and 23 Ad. he is son of Satkarma or Satyakarma; but in 14 Ab. he is son of Dhritabratha, for Satkarma is there omitted; and he is there also, as well as in 23 Ad, grandfather of Karna, by his son Sata or Brisha Sena.

Adikshita or Abikshita, king of Besala, son of Karandhama, 10 Ff. 12 Dd. Int. p. 30. l. 11. One of these orthographics is probably an error of the person who transcribed it into the European character.

Aditi, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, king of Brahmawarta, and married to Kasyapa Muni, by whom she had a numerous and miraculous progeny, 2 Dg. 3 Eb. 17 Hc. 19 Kc. See Daksha Prajapati and Kasyapa.

Agastya a Muni, son of Baruna and Mitra, 3 Ic. Cf.

Agastya a Muni, son of Pulastya, 4 Ec.

Aghamitra, king of Ayodhya, son of Biswakarma, 12 Ff. Int. p. 33. l. 39.

Agnedhra, son of Manu, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Df.

Agneyi, wife of Uru, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Bf.

Agni (Fire), wife of Basudhara, son of Basu, and daughter of Daksha Prajapati by Dharma, 3 Fa.

Agni, God (Dewata) of Fire, married to Swaha, daughter of Daksha Prajapati. 4 Hf. Int. p. 5. l. 6.

Agnibarna, king of Ayodhya, son of the Sudarsana who lived before the time of Rama Chandra, 12 Gf. 25 Dh. Int. p. 33. l. 19.

Agnibarna, king of Ayodhya, son of the Sudarsana who lived after Rama Chandra, 11 Bh. 24 Kc. In 12 Ig. he is called son of Sudata, another name probably for Sudarsana. In all the three Tables he is father of Sigra; and I think that he is the same with the former Agnibarna, by mistake transferred to a later period. Int. p. 33. l. 24; p. 35. l. 2.

Agnibarna, son of Raya. See Hatapuk.

Agnibesya, son of Dewa Datta, 10 Ic. 12 Fd.

Agnidhra, king of Jambudwipa, son of Priyabrata, king of Antarbeda, 1 Db. Int. p. 6. l. 46.

Agnihotra, son of Savita, 3 Ec.

Agnimitra, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Pushpamitra, 8 Ce. 16 Da.

Agnishtoma, son of Chakshusha, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Hh.

Agra, a province once called the kingdom of Mathura, and a city once the capital of India. Int. p. 27. l. 18. Part of the province was first called Ilawartta.

Ahala, son of Dharma and Basu, 19 Ed.

Ahalya, one of the Five Virgins (Pangcha Kanya) mentioned in the daily prayers of the Brahmans, daughter of Mudgala, and married to Gautama, 7 Hf. 14 Cb. 23 Cb. Int. p. 17. l. 35.

Ahangyati. See Abungyati.

Ahina or Nadina, son of Sahadewa, 5 Dg. 20 Hc.

Ahina. } See Hina.
Ahinagni. }

Ahirbudhna, one of the Eleven Rudras, sons of Bhuta and Sarupa, 12 Hh. See next person.

Ahirbudhna, son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 Fe. This may probably be considered as the same with the last-mentioned person, although from the above descriptions they would at first sight seem abundantly distinct.

Ahuka, king of Mathura. Int. p. 27. l. 16. In 21 Cf. he is son of Abhijit and grandson of Punarbasu: in 6 Fd. and 15 Eh. he is son of Punarbasu.

Ahungyati or Ahangyati, king of Antarbeda, son of Sangyati or Sanyati, 5 Ff. 13 Hd. Int. p. 32. l. 26.

Ailabila. See Erabira.

Airawati, son of Kasyapa by Kadra, 17 Gd. Several rivers seem to derive their names from this personage, who is probably allegorical.

Aja, a son of Pritiharta king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Af.

Aja, son of Bhuta by Sarupa, one of the Eleven Rudras, 2 Gh.

Aja, king of Ayodhya son of Prittasrawa, 11 Cb. In 12 Gh. and 24 Gg. he is son of Raghu, Prittasrawa being omitted. In 25 Hd. he is son of Nabagha, the Puranas differing entirely from Valmiki in many generations previous to Aja. Int. p. 34. l. 2. See Raghu.

Ajaka, son of Balakaswa, 5 Ke. In 20 Id. he is son of Sunaha, and father of Balakaswa. In 22 Hg. also he is father of Balakaswa, but son of Jahnu.

Ajaikapata, a son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 Fe. See next person.

Ajaikupat, one of the Eleven Rudras, son of Bhuta by Sarupa, 2 Hh. I suspect that this and Ajaikaputa are the same, as in the case of Ahirbudhna.

Ajamirha or Ajmirha, king of Antarbeda or Hastinapur, son of Hasti, 7 Bd. 13 Gg. Int. p. 12. l. 15. p. 17. l. 16. p. 18. l. 3. p. 34. l. 1. In 22 Ig. he is son of Brihata, Hasti being omitted. His marriage with Kesini, and his issue by her, as given in 22, I look upon as transpositions; and I think that Suhatra was really father of Jahnu ancestor of Parasarama, who lived much too early to be descended of Ajamirha. See Kesini and Purumirha. His real wife was probably Nilini daughter of Nila king of Pangchala.

Ajatsatra, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Bidhisara, 8 Ad. 16 Bd.

Ajaya, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Darbhaka, 8 Ad. 16 Bd.

Ajika, son of Biprachiti king of the Danas, 17 Cg.

Ajina, son of Habirdhana, 19 Hb.

Ajita or Ayuta, king of Hastinapur son of Radhika, 7 Ff. In 14 Gb. he is son of Jayasena, Radhika being omitted.

Ajmirha. See Ajamirha.

Akachakra the Dana in 3 Gg. is son of Dana, and grandson of Kasyapa. In 17 Fd. he is son of the latter.

Akala, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi, 7 Fb. 15 Df.

Akalabya, son of Srutadewa, 21 Kb. See Prithukirti.

Akber, the Mogol Emperor. Int. p. 10. l. 13.

Akrira, son of Karuthama, 21 Ie.

Akrisawa, king of Ayodhya son of Sanghataswa. 24 Af. See Krisaswa.

Akriya, son of Gambhira, 5 He.

Akrura, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 6 Bd. 13 Bh. 20 Ec.

Akuti, daughter of Swayambhuva, and wife of Ruchi Prajapati. 1 Ca. 4 Gb.

Akuti, wife of Prathusena king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Cg.

Akuti, wife of Sarbatajas king of Brahmawarta, 2 Hf.

Alarka, king of Kasi in 5 Fe. and 22 Ad. and Gg. is made son of Ritadhwaja or Batsa. In 13 Hd. he is son of Pratardana, Ritadhwaja or Batsa being omitted. In the Haribangsa the names of his successors differ from those in the Sri Bhagawata until the time of Sukamara.

Allahabad, a city founded by Akber at Prayag. Int. p. 10. l. 14.

Ama, son of Ghritaprishta king of Kurangcha, 2 Ad.

Ama, son of Sri Krishna by Nagnajiti or Satya, 7 Fb. 15 Hf.

Ama, son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra,

15 Cf. Seems to be the same with Rama; the leaving out the initial R being a very common practice in the pronunciation of the Bengalese.

Amabasu son of Pururawa. see Vijaya.

Amarshana, king of Ayodhya son of Sandhi, 11 Fh. 12 Ih. Int. p. 35. l. 25, 39. perhaps the same with Barsha.

Ambalika, wife of Bichitrabirya king of Hastinapur, 7 Eh. 14 Ee. In the former her children are attributed to an after connection with her husband's half-brother Vayasa; but in 14 this connection is not mentioned.

Ambarisha, son of Mandhatri king of Ayodhya, 10 Ag.
Ambarisha, king of Ayodhya son of Nabhaga, 42d king of Ayodhya, 12 Ah. 24 Ff. Int. p. 32. l. 40.
Ambarisha, son of Nabhaga, 3d king of Ayodhya, 10 Ke. 12 Hb.
Ambarisha, king of Ayodhya son of Prasusraka, 25 Hb. Int. p. 33. l. 3, 20.
} I suspect that all these are only one person, misplaced in 10, 12, and 24.

Ambika, wife of Bhawa son of Brahma, 4 Ce.

Ambika, wife of Bichitrabirya king of Hastinapur, 7 Eh. 14 Ed. In the former it is stated, that her children were produced by a connection, during her widowhood, with Vayasa, her husband's half brother.

Amila. See Anila.

Amita, son of Jaya, the son of Pururawa, 5 Kh.

Amitrajit, king of Ayodhya son of Sutapa, 11 Fh. Int. p. 36. l. 30.

Amrita, son of Idhmajabha king of Plaksha, 2 Ce.

Anabha or Nabha, king of Ayodhya son of Nishadha, 11 Ed. 12 Ie. Int. p. 35. l. 14. In 24 Id. he is son of Nala, and only grandson of Nishada.

Anadhrishti, son of Ugrasena king of Mathura, 21 Fg. Perhaps the same with Srishti?

Anadhrishti, son of Sura and Bhaja or Marusa, 21 Gb. Perhaps the same with Anaka.

Anagha, son of Dharmanetra, 22 Kd.

Anagundi, an ancient city in the south of India. Int. p. 15. l. 21.

Anaka. See Anenas.

Anaka, son of Sura and of Marusa Marisa or Bhaja, 6 Ge. Cg. 15 Ec. Perhaps the same with Anadhrishti.

Anakadundubhi. See Basudewa.

Anamitra, king of Ayodhya son of Nighna, 12 Ff. 24 Gf. Int. p. 33. l. 35. See Sarwakarma.

Anamitra, of the Family of the Moon. Int. p. 26. l. 32. In 6 Ce. he is son of Yudhajit or Judhajit. In 13 Ah. he is son of Sini, and grandson of Judhajit. In 20 Bd. again he is son of Kroshta, ancestor in the 36th degree of Yudhajit, occasioning thus a dreadful anachronism in the marriage of his great-great-grand-daughters with Sri Krishna, the descendant in the 42d degree from the same Kroshta. See Sini.

Ananasa, son of Anu king of Pratishthana, 20 Gc. He is probably the same with Anena, although his descendants seem to be the same with those, which in 5 Ge. are attributed to Kusa grand-nephew of Anena, Int. p. 21. l. 38.

Anarany. See Anaranya son of Sarwakarma.

Anaranya, king of Ayodhya son of Bana, 25 Db. Probably the same with Anenas and Anaka. See Sarwakarma. Int. p. 30. l. 27, 33.

Anaranya, king of Ayodhya son of Trasadasyu, 10 Ag. In 24 Dd. he is son of Sambhuta, and grandson only of Trasadasyu. As Haryaswa in 10 Ag. is made son of Anaranya, and in 12 Af. of Harita, these may be two names for one person, although in 10 Harita is made the uncle. Int. p. 31. l. 36. p. 32. l. 4.

Anaranya or Anarany, king of Ayodhya son of Sarwakarma, 12 Ff. 24 Ge. Int. p. 33. l. 35. See Sarwakarma.

Anarta, king of Anarta desa son of Saryati or Sarjati, 10 Ec. 24 Db. Int. p. 37. l. 20.

Anarta desa, a kingdom founded by the last mentioned prince, who also built Dwaraka, a city on the Gulf of Cambay. I therefore suppose that Anarta is in that vicinity, and is what is now called Guzerat, from the ancient name Gurjera. Int. p. 37. p. 21.

Ananta, king of Kasi son of Bilepu, 23 Bb.

Anaruddha, or Anarudha, } or Anirudha son of Pradumna, 7 Ab. 15 At. 21 Ce. Int. p. 19. l. 34. p. 28. l. 25.

Anasuya, wife of Atri Muni son of Brahma, 4 Eb. Ac.
Anasuya, child of Kardama Prajapati son of Brahma, 4 If.
} Probably the same person.

Andhaka, son of Kasyapa and Diti, 17 Fe

Andhaka, son of Anu the son of Kapotarama. 6 Fe. 15 Eg. See Tittira.

Andhaka, son of Satwata, 6 Gh. 21 Dd. Int. p. 24. l. 1. p. 26. l 16. In the Bangsalata he is omitted, and his four sons are transferred to Chitraratha, (13 III Kh.) who again is confounded with the Chitraka son of Brishni of 6 Ed. as being the father of Prithu and Biduratha. See Saphal or Saphalka, Sandewa, Sura son of Biduratha, and Andhaka son of Kroshta.

Andhaka, son of Kroshta, and brother of Brishni, 20 Fd. The descendants given to this person, are evidently the same with those given in 6 and 13 to Brishni son of Anamitra. See Brishni, Saphal, and Chitraka. Some strange transpositions have taken place respecting these persons in one or other of these Tables. I doubt indeed the existence of this Andhaka the son of Kroshta, at least as distinct from Andhaka the son of Satwata, their descendants Sura Baladewa and Sri Krishna, all persons of the utmost celebrity, would seem to imply their identity. Int. p. 24. l. 1; p. 26. l. 24, 41, &c.

Andhra, a nation in India, at present occupying all the north-eastern part of the great peninsula, and, on account of bravery, called Telangga or Warriors, Int. p. 14. l. 41.

Andhra, an imaginary dynasty, that is expected to govern Magadha hereafter, 8 Gf.

Andhrajatika, a dynasty of princes, who governed Magadha or the later Bharatkhanda, and who were also called Brisalas or Brishalas from their cast. From the name Gomatiputra, given to one of them, these princes were probably of the Jaina religion, 8 E. 16 E. Int. p. 14. l. 40; p. 15. l. 14.

Anena or Anenasa, son of Ayu, king of Pratishthana, 5 Hb. 13 Kb. He is probably the same with Ananasa, although the descendants, attributed to the latter, seem to be the same with those in 5 Gc. given to Kusa, grand-nephew of Anena.

Anenas or Anaka, king of Ayodhya, son of Puranjaya, Indravahu, Indrabahu, or Kakustha, 10 Bc. 12 Ac. 24 Bc; probably the same with Anaranya the son of Bana. See Sarwakarma.

Anenasa. See Anena, son of Ayu.

Aneshta Karma or Anishta Karma, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Siwaswati, 8 Ec. In 16 Ec he is son of Atamana, there having been here some transposition.

Angga, king of Brahmawarta son of Ulmuka, 2 Hd.

Angga, king of Angga desa son of Bali. 5 Df. 13 Fe. 22 Df. Int. p. 18. l. 27.

Angga desa, a kingdom on both sides of the lower parts of the Bhagirathi, from Gaur to Sagar, deriving probably its name from Angga the son of Ulmuka; but long governed by Angga the son of Bali and his descendants, 6 Ie. 22 Df. Int. p. 18. l. 27, &c. See Karna.

Anggada son of Lakshmana, 11 Ce. 12 Hh.

Anggarsetu. See Arabdha.

Anggira Rishi or Muni, son of Brahma, married to Sraddha (perhaps the same with Sradha daughter of Kardama?) and father of Utathya and Brihaspati, who presides over the planet Jupiter. 4 Eb. 7 Fb. 17 Da. See Pitar, and Anggira father of Pitar.

Anggira son of Ulmuka king of Brahmawarta, 2 Kd. In 18 Cg. he is made son of Ura; but he again is probably the same with Ulmuka.

Anggira, married to Sadha and Sati daughters of Daksha Prajapati, and father of Pitar and Beda, 2 Ig. He is probably the same with Anggira Rishi, and his wife Sadha is probably not different from Sraddha. See Daksha Prajapati.

Anggirassi, wife of Basu son of Dharma by Basu daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 3 Ia. she was therefore probably the daughter of the last mentioned Anggira.

Angsa, son of Kasyapa and Aditi, 17 Dc.

Angsabha son of Ambarisha, 12 Hc. Seems to be the same with Sambhu.

Angsuman or Angsumana, king of Ayodhya son of Asamangjasa, Asamanjasa, or Pangchajana, 11 Ae. 12 Ah. 24 Fd. 25 Df. Int. p 32. l. 28.

Aniha. See Hina.

Anila, son of Dharma by Basa, probably the same with Basu, 19 Dd.

Anila or Amila, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 7 Hb. 15 Kf.

Anirudha. See Anarudha.

Anishta Karma. See Aneshta Karma.

Annada, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 7 Hb.

Antaka, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 20 Ge.

Antarbeda, properly signifies any country lying between two rivers running for some way nearly parallel, and then

uniting; but is applied peculiarly to that between the Bhagirathi or Ganges, and the Yamuna or Jumna. It seems to have been the first seat of the Hindu colonists introduced by Swayambhuva, who made Priyabrata, one of his sons or grandsons, king of Antarbeda, subordinate probably to Uttamapada king of Bharatkhanda, or of the whole colony, 1 Da. Int. p. 6. l. 35. Afterwards the chiefs of the Family of the Moon, residing at Pratishthana or Jhusi, opposite to the lower point of the Antarbeda, acquired that territory, and for many generations king of Antarbeda and Pratishthana continued to be synonymous, although this city is not between the rivers, 5 Fd. 7 Fc. 21 Ic. Int. p. 10. l. 31, &c.; p. 12. l. 6—p. 13. l. 28; p. 31. l. 8. Afterwards the descendants of these princes removed to Kurudesa, where they built Indraprastha, Hastinapur, and Kausambipur, which titles as well as Antarbeda are often given to them.

Antardyana. See Bijilaswa.

Antariksha, a Siddha, son of Rishabha Dewa, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Ed.

Antariksha or Antiriksha, king of Ayodhya, son of Pushkara, 11 Eg. 12 Kg. Int. p. 36. l. 30.

Antradhana, wife of Sadhya and Pitar, sons of Brahma, 4 Ib.

Anu, son of Yayati king of Pratishthana, 5 Ec. 13 Fc. 20 Cd. 22 Cb. The descendants given in 22 to this person are quite different from those given to him in 5 and 13, and are detailed at little length; while in 22 the descendants given to Anu in 5 and 13 are referred to Kaksheya, the same with Kuksheyu, a son of Raudraswa king of Pratishthana, who in 5 is mentioned without any issue. Int. p. 18. l. 15, &c.; p. 22. l. 23.

Anu, son, or perhaps rather brother of Kurubasu, 6 Eb. Int. p. 26. l. 3. See Satwata.

Anu, son of Kapatarama, 6 Fe. 15 Eg. See Tittira.

Anuha, son of Nipa, of the Brihadesu branch of the Antarbeda family, 7 Ag. As he was married to Kritivi, granddaughter of Vayasa Muni, he must have been nearly contemporary with Yudishthira king of Indraprastha; but in the Tables he is only 10 descents from Ajamirha king of Hastinapur, while Yudishthire is 19 generations from that prince. Many omissions have therefore probably been made in the line of Brihadesu, Int. p. 18. l. 10.

Anuhrada, son of Hiranya Kasyapa or Kasyapa, 3 Bf. 17 Dd.

Anumati, wife of Dhatta son of Kasyapa. 3 Gb.

Anuradha, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, one of the signs of the lunar zodiac, 2 Gg. 19 Hd.

Anutapana, son of Dana, 3 Gg.

Anya, daughter of Daksha Prajapati and wife of Bhuta, 2 Ig.

Apa, son of Dharma by Basa, 19 Ad.

Aparajita, son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 He.

Aparajita, son of Sri Krishna by Madri or Lakshmana, 7 Gb.

Apasara. See Apkshara.

Apat, son of Brihadbhanu, 5 Dh.

Apkshara or Apasara, ancestor of some heavenly musicians and dancers, son of Kasyapa by Muni, 2 Eh.

Apsara, one kind of heavenly dancers and musicians descended of Apkshara or Apasara, the son of Muni, 1 Cb. 2 Eh. 17 Ic. but it would appear, that Pramolocha, a lady of this profession, was great-grandmother of Muni, 2 Ef. In fact, professions had not then become hereditary, and a female of this kind accompanied Swayambhuva, and is called daughter of Brahma.

Apsara, daughter of Brahma, 4 Ib.

Apyayana, son of Yagyabahu king of Salmali, 2 Cb.

Arabdha or Anggarsetu, son of Babhru or Babhrusetu or Setu, 5 Cd. 14 Ac. 22 Cb. Int. p. 22. l. 32; p. 23. l. 1; p. 29. l. 19.

Araudhati, wife of Basishtha son of Brahma, 4 Gb.

Arbuda Raja, an imaginary prince, who is expected to appear hereafter, 8 Hh.

Archi, wife of Prithu king of Brahmawarta, 2 Gd. See next person.

Archi, daughter of Daksha Prajapati king of Brahmawarta, 5 in descent from the former Archi, married to Krishswa, 2 Ig. Each Archi is said to have had a son named Dhumrakesa. This may be owing to some transposition; for the two princes of Brahmawarta can scarcely have been married to the same lady.

Ardra, king of Ayodhya. See Chandra.

Arjita, son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra, 7 Kb. 15 Gf.

Arimardana, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 6 Cd. 13 Fh. } These two names may belong to one person.

Arimejaya, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 20 Ee. } These two names may belong to one person.

Arimejaya, son of Kuru king of Kurucheshatra, 23 Ib. Seems to be the same with Nisadhaswa or Nishadaswa.

Arishta, son of Danu son of Kasyapa, 3 Eg.

Arishta, son of Mitra son of Kasyapa, 3 Id.

Arishta, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Kasyapa, 2 Dg. 17 Ge.

Arishta, son of Chitraka, 21 Da.

Arishtanemi, } king of Mithila, son of
Aristanemi, } Purajit, 11 Ge. 12 Ah. Int. p. 35. l. 28.

Arjama, son of Kasyapa by Aditi, 3 Ce. 17 Ae.

Arjuna or Sahasrabahu, king of Saptadwipi, son of Kritabirya or Kritibirja, king of Mahesmatipuri, 5 Af. 13 Ae. 20 Af. Int. p. 24. l. 26.

Arjun, Arjuna or Dhananjaya, son of Pandu by Kunti or Pratha, or as others allege of Kunti the wife of Pandu by Indra, 6 Kg. 9 Eb. 14 Fe. 21 Ib. 23 He, Ke. Int. p. 2. l. 39.

Arjunpala, son of Samika, 6 Hh. 15 Hd.

Arka, son of Basu wife of Dharma, 3 Ea.

Arka, king of Pangchala, son of Puruja, 7 He. 14 Ch.

Arka, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 7 Hb. Seems to be the same with Harshwa.

Armaka. See Asmaka.

Arodra, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, one of the signs of the lunar zodiac, 2 Fg. 19 Ed.

Arsisena, son of Sada, 22 Bh.; seems to be the same with Prati son of Kusa.

Arte, a Siddhi, son of Sadhya, 2 Bh.

Artaparni, king of Ayodhya son of Ritaparna, 12 Fe, 24 Fg. Int. p. 32. l. 41. See Sudasa.

Artha, child of Buddhi, 4 Gg.

Aruna, charioteer of the sun, son of Kasyapa by Vinata, 17 Ge. See next person.

Aruna, son of Tarkshya by Binata, 2 Kh. That Vinata and Binata are the same person there can be no doubt, from each having attributed to her two sons, Aruna charioteer of the sun, and Garura the bird on which Vishnu rides. Unless Tarkshya and Kasyapa be the same person, the two Tables cannot be reconciled concerning the fathers of Aruna and Garura. See Tarkshya.

Aruna, son of Danu, 3 Fg.

Aruna, king of Ayodya, son of Haryaswa, 10 Ah. 12 Af. In 24 De he is left out, and in his place Sumnasa and Sudhanwa are introduced.

Arundhati, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, married to Dharma, 19 Bd, seems to be the Kakubha of the Sri Bhagawata; all the other names of the wives of Dharma agreeing in the two lists.

Arundhati, child of Kardama Prajapati, 4 Kf.

Asamanjasa, } Pangchajana, son of
Asamanjasa, or } Sagara king of Ayodhya, 11 Ad. 12 Ah. 24 Dh. Fd. 25 Df. Int. p. 32. l. 28, 39, 46. In 24 he is said to have been king, but in 11 he appears as a younger brother, which is probably correct.

Asangga, } son of Suphal or Saphalka,
Asanggu, } 6 Bd. 13 Ch.

Ashtaka Raja, son of Viswamitra or Biswamitra, 20 Hf. 22 Hb. See Gadhi.

Asicha, daughter of Bhaga, 3 Fe.

Asikni, daughter of Prajapati, and wife of Daksha Prajapati, last king of Brahmawarta, 2 Eg. 19 Ec. Her father being contemporary with Swayambhuva, from whom her husband was the 17th prince in succession, occasions a violent anachronism; unless we suppose, that her husband was not the last king of Brahmawarta, but her father's companion of the same name, which there are many reasons for supposing to have been the case. See Praiapati and Daksha Prajapati.

Asiloma, son of Kasyapa by Danu, 17 Kg.

Asima Krishna, king of Indraprastha son of Aswamedhaja, 9 Ee. 14 Fg.

Asita, king of Ayodhya son of Bharata, 25 De. Int. p. 31. l. 9, 33.

Asmaka, or Armaka, king of Ayodhya, in 11 Ag is son of Kalamashapada, in 12 Fg of Dulidula, and in 24 Fg of Saudasa, both Kalamashapada and Dulidulha being there omitted. See Sarwakarma, Int. p. 33. l. 35.

Asmaki, wife of Chitraka son of Andhaka, 21 Ee.

Asur, a powerful and warlike people rejecting the divine laws.

Asur, son of Brahma, 4 Hh.

Asuri, wife of Dewatajit king of Bharatakhanda, probably descended of Asur, 1 Ad.

Aswa, son of Chitraka, 21 Ea.

Aswabahu, son of Chitraka, 21 Ca.

Aswagriwa, son of Chitraka, 21 Ca.

Aswaka Bardhana, } king of Magadha
Aswaka Bardhana, } or Bharatkhanda, son of Baskara, 8 Ag. 16 Bf.

Aswamedhaja, king of Indraprastha son of Sahasranika, 9 Ed. 14 Fg.

Aswasena, son of Sri Krishna by Nagnajiti or Satya, 7 Db. 15 Hf.
Aswasena, king of Mathura, called also Santasena son of Subahu, 7 Ac.
Aswatara, son of Kasyapa and Kadru, 17 Hd.
Aswatha or } son of Drana, a Rishi, 7
Aswathama } Ih. 23 Dc. Int. p. 17. l. 45. His residence is said to have once been at Kheruha, about ten miles above Vithora, and a mile from the river, where considerable ruins are shewn.
Aswini, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, one of the signs of the lunar zodiac, 2 Fg. 19 Dd.
Aswini Kumar, two sons of Bibaswana or Surya by Sanggya, 3 Bc. 9 Ha. 17 Dd.
Atamana, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda son of Meghaswati, 8 Ec. 16 Ec. See Siwaswati.
Atapa, son of Bibhubasu, 3 Kb.
Atibhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 15 Cf, seems to be the same with Haribhanu.
Atiratra, son of Chakshusha king of Brahmawarta, 2 He. } Can these be one person?
Atiratra, son of Manu king of Brahmawarta, 18 Df. }
Atithi, king of Ayodhya son of Kusa, 11 Bc. 12 Fh. Ie. 24 Gh. Int. p. 35. l. 13.
Atri, a Muni and Rishi, son of Brahma, ancestor of the Family of the Moon, 4 Eb, Ac. 5 Ea. 13 Ea. 17 Ea. 20 Ea. Int. p. 10. l. 4. p. 30. l. 13.
Avatar, an incarnation of a god.
Awabhriti, a dynasty in Magadha, probably imaginary, 8 Ga.
Awanti, king of Awanti desa, 6 Ke. 7 Ha. 15 Kc.
Awanti desa, a kingdom, 6 Kc. 20 Bg. Int. p. 24. l. 34; said to be the country round Ujina or Ougein, afterwards called Malwa.
Awanti Rajas, imaginary princes expected hereafter to appear, 8 Gh.
Awaradhana, son of Gaya king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Dh.
Aya. See Ayu king of Mithila.
Ayantya, son of Brisha and brother of Dasarha, 20 Eh.
Ayashman son of Utanapada king of Brahmawarta, 18 Fb.
Ayati son of Nahus, 5 Ec. 13 Bc. 20 Dc.
Ayodhya, a city in our maps called Oude, capital of the princes of the Family of the Sun, and of the territory called Maha Kosala, 7 Ea. 10 Eb, &c. 24 Eb, &c. 25 Ea, &c. Int. p. 29. l. 32, &c. p. 30. l. 21—p. 39. l. 28. See Sagara, Sarwakarma.
Ayomukha in 3 Eg is son of Dana and grandson of Kasyapa; in 17 Cg he is son of Kasyapa, Dana being omitted.
Ayu king of Pratishthana son of Pururawa, 5 Bb. 13 Bb. 17 Hg. 20 Cb. Int. p. 11. l. 31. p. 30. l. 14. See Namchi.
Ayu, son of Prana, 3 Bh.
Ayu, son, or perhaps rather brother of Purohotra, 6 Eb. Int. p. 26. l. 3. See Satwata.
Ayu, son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra, 7 Kb.
Ayu or Aya, king of Mithila son of Urdhaketu, 11 Gc. Int. p. 35. l. 28.
Ayuta. See Ajita.
Ayutajit, son of Bhajamana, 6 Bc.
Ayutajita, } king of Ayodhya son of
Ayutayu, } Sindhudwipa, 11 Af. 24 Ff. Int. p. 32. l. 35; 40. p. 33. l. 5. See Ritaparna.
Ayutayu. See Yutayu.
Ayuti, daughter of Sumer Parwat, and wife of Dhata, 4 Df. Int. p. 1. l. 31.

B, *interchangeable with* V.

Babhru, son of Druya brother of Yadu, 5 Cd. Int. p. 22. l. 32. In 22 Ca. the son of Druya is called Babhrusetu, in which, I suspect, some confusion has taken place respecting him and Babhru son of Karna, a remote descendant of Druya and Yadu. See Setu.
Babhru, son of Romapada the son of Bidarbha descended of Yadu, 5 Cf. 13 Df.
Babhru, son of Karna descended of Anu, 14 Ab. Int. p. 22. l. 44.
Babhru or Vabhru, son of Dewabridha, a remote descendant of Kunti, cousin of Babhru son of Romapada, 6 Eb. 21 Cd.
Babhrubahan, king of Manipur, whose descendants are said still to govern that country, son of Arjuna by Ulupi, 9 Ec. 14 Ff.
Babhrusetu, son of Druya. See Babhru, son of Druya and Setu.
Babhrya, son of Apa, 19 Ae.
Bahalika. See Bahlika.
Bahinara, king of Kausambi son of Dur damana, 9 Kc.
Bahlika, son of Pratipa or Pritipa, 7 Gg 14 Hd. 23 Id.
Bahlika or Bahalika, a dynasty expected to appear at Kilingkilapuri, 8 Gc. 16 Gc.

Bahni, son of Turbasu, 5 Cd. 21 Ic. The two authorities differ much in the immediate successors given to this person.

Bahni, son of Kukura, 6 Fe. 13 Ik. 15 Ef.

Bahni, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 7 Ib.

Bahu or Bahuka, king of Ayodhya, son of Brika, 11 Ac. 12 Ab. 24 Dh. Int. p. 31. l. 40.

Bahubahu, son of Chitraka, 21 Fa.

Bahugawa, king of Antarbeda, son of Sudyu, 5 Fe. 13 Hd. Int. p. 31. l. 8.

Bahuka. See Bahu.

Bahulaswa, king of Mithila, son of Dhriti, 11 Gh. Int. p. 36. l. 42.

Bahuratha, son of Ripunjaya or Puranjaya, 7 Kh. 14 Ke.

Bahurupa, son of Medhatithi king of Saka, 2 Ce.

Bahurupa, one of the eleven chief Rudras. In 2 Ih. he is made son of Bhuta by Sarupa daughter to Daksha Prajapati. In 18 Ge. he is made son of Surabhi, sister of Sarupa by Kasyapa.

Bahyaswa, king of Pangchala son of Puriyati, 22 Hg. 23 Ca. I think that this is the same with Bharmyaswa son of Arkha, and grandson of Puruja, whom I take to be the same with Puriyati; for in 7 and 14 five sons are attributed to Bharmyaswa, as in 23 this number of sons is given to Bahyaswa, while of each list only one name differs entirely from those in the others; and in both is included Mudgala, who continued the line of Pangchala, and was a person of high celebrity.

Baibaswata, a Manu. See Sradhadewa.

Baideha. See Janaka and Mithila.

Baidurpati, } a dynasty that has not yet
Baiduspati, } appeared, 8 Hf. 16 Hf.

Baisakhi, wife of Basudawa, 21 Fa.

Baiswanara, a Dana, in 3 Ig. is son of Dana, and grandson of Kasyapa; in 17 Gg. he is son of the latter by his wife Dana.

Baiyuna, son of Krishswa by Dhishuna, 2 Kh.

Baj (a kind of hawk) offspring of Syeni (a kind of vulture), 17 He. Int. p. 5. l. 24.

Bajra, king of Mathura son of Anarudha or Anirudha, 7 Ab, Gb. 15 Af. 21 Cc. Int. p. 19. l. 35. p. 28. l. 26.

Bajramantra, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda son of Gosa, 8 Cc.

Bajranabha, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Eg.

Bajranabha, king of Ayodhya, in 11 Bf, 12 If. and Int. p. 35. l. 24, is son of Sthala; in 24 Ig. he is son of Utkala, and grandson of Sala, who is no doubt the same with Sthala. Between him and Hiranyanabha 11 and 12 have only two generations, while 24 has three; nor in the two authorities have the intermediate names any resemblance.

Bajranabhapuri, a city and kingdom, 21 Cb. As it belonged to Pradumna, whose father Krishna resided much near Mathura, and whose grandson Bajra was king of that place, Bajranabhapuri was probably in its vicinity, that is, on the banks of the Yamuna, between Agra and Dilli. Int. p. 28. l. 18.

Bala, king of Ayodhya, in 11 Bf. is son of Pariputra, and father of Sthala; in 12 If. he is considered as the same with Sthala, otherwise called Sala; and in 24 If. he is called Dala; Bala, Dala, Sala, and Sthala, are therefore all probably different names for one person. Int. p. 33. l. 38: p. 35. l. 15, 23.

Bala, son of Sri Krishna by Madri or Lakshmana, 7 Gb. In 15 If. the same father has a son named Bala by Mitrabinda: unless, therefore, we suppose that Sri Krishna had two sons named Bala, some transposition must have taken place.

Baladewa. See Sri Baladewa.

Balahaka, son of Kasyapa and Kadru, 17 Id.

Balaka, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Pradyota, 8 Aa. 16 Ba.

Balakaswa or Balakswa in 5 Kc. and in 13 Kc. is made son of Puru or Purujita, and father of Ajaka; in 20 Id. and in 22 Hg. he is son of Ajaka.

Balakhiliya, a dwarf Muni, son of Krata, 4 Fc.

Balakswa. See Balakaswa.

Bala Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu, the same with Sri Bala Dewa, 7 Ib. Int. p. 37. l. 27.

Baleyu or Baneyu, son of Raudrasya king of Antarbeda, 5 Hg. 22 Kc.

Bali or Vali, king of heaven, earth, and hell, son of Birachana, 3 Bg. 17 Dc. Bali is usually supposed to have been the great-great-grandson of Kasyapa, the son of Marichi, by Hiranya Kasyapa, the son of that personage; but it is probable, that Hiranya was rather a son of the Kasyapa who married the daughter of Baiswanara. Even on this supposition, however, it is impossible that Bali could be the great-great-grand-

son of Kasyapa, and many generations must have been omitted in the Tables; for Bana Asura the son of Bali was contemporary with Sri Krishna, and his son Virat was engaged in the great war on the side of the five sons of Pandu. See Hiranya Kasyapa.

Bali, son of Sutapa or Usadratha, 5 Ef. 13 Fe. 22 Ff. Int. p. 18. l. 23.

Balihika, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, founder of the Andhrajatika dynasty, 8 Da. See Brisala.

Bama, one of the eleven chief Rudras, son of Bhuta and Sarupa, 2 Hh.

Bamana, son of Kasyapa and Kadru, 17 Kd. This is probably the same with Vamana son of Kasyapa and Dana, and with Vaman the God (that is an incarnation of Vishnu) son of Kasyapa, and with Vishnu the son of Kasyapa. See Vamana and Vishnu.

Bana, king of Ayodhya son of Bikukshi, 25 Db.: probably the same with Kakustha Puranjaya Indrabahu and Indravaha. Int. p. 30. l. 27, 33.

Bana son of Usenara, 5 De. 13 Fd.

Bana Asura or Vana Asura, king of Sunitapur, son of Bali or Vali son of Birachana, 3 Bg. 17 Ce. In several Hindu legends he is made contemporary with Krishna confounded with Alexander, as the Yavanas (Greeks), at the desire of Krishna, destroyed his city; but, as his son Virat was contemporary with the sons of Pandu, his destruction by the Yavanas must be a mistake, unless we suppose the Yavanas to have been the Persians, afterwards confounded with the Greeks, as Krishna was with Alexander.

Banaspati. son of Ghritapreshtha king of Kurangcha, 2 Dd.

Bandhuka, Bandhuman, } king of Besala son of Kebala or Kabalakhya, 10 Fg. 12 Df. See Dhundhumana and Trinabindhu.

Baneyu. See Baleyu.

Bangga or Vangga, king of a country so named, son of Bali the son of Sutapa or Usadratha, 5 Df. 13 Fe. 22 Ef.

Bangga or Vangga desa, the territory in the vicinity of Dakha in Bengal, having the Brahmaputra on the east, the Padma (Ganges of Rennell) on the west, the sea on the south, and Kamrup on the north. It is separated by the Padma, now the principal branch of the Ganges, from Upavangga, which on the west is bounded by Angga, the country where Calcutta stands, 22 Ef.

Banggiri or Banggiru, a king of Bharatkhanda, who has not yet appeared; he will be son of Bhutnanda king of Kilingkilapuri, 8 Fc. 16 Gd.

Bangsalata, a Hindu legend, the genealogies extracted from which are contained in the sheets from 12 to 24 both inclusive. Int. p. 9. l. 32; p. 29. l. 5, &c.

Barahanaswa. See Barhanaswa.

Barcha, son of Soma son of Dharma, 19 Bc.

Bardhana, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 7 Hb.

Barhanaswa or Barahanaswa, king of Ayodhya son of Nikumbha, 10 Ae. 12 Ae. Int. p. 31. l. 13. Seems to be the same with Sanghataswa.

Barhi, king of Brahmawarta. See Prachin.

Barhi, king of Ayodhya son of Brihadraja, Brihadbhraja, or Brihadbahu, 11 Fa. Int. p. 36. l. 31, 34.

Barhishata or Prachinbarhi, king of Brahmawarta, son of Habirdhana, 2 Ff. 19 Fb. See Prajapati.

Barhishmati, daughter of Bishkarma, and wife of Priyabrata king of Antarbeda, 1 Da.

Bariyan, son of Pulaha, 4 Ec.

Barna, wife of Chitraratha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Ch.

Barsha, king of Ayodhya son of Suwantri, 24 Kf. Int. p. 35. l. 40. Perhaps the same with Amarshana.

Barshaketu, king of Kasi son of Ketumana, 23 Ba.

Baruna, king of the West, son of Kasyapa and Aditi, 3 Hc. 17 Dc. See Vasishta and Kasyapa.

Basa or Basu, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Dharma, 2 Cg. 3 Fa. 19 Bd. See Basu son of Dharma.

Basana, wife of Arka son of Basa or Basu, 3 Ea.

Basisara, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda son of Chandragupta, 8 Ag. 16 Bf.

Basishtha a Rishi son of Brahma, 4 Gb. 17 Fa. See Vasishta, with whom he is often confounded, occasioning great anachronisms.

Baskala son of Anuhrada, 3 Bf.

Basu, the son of Dharma son of Brahma, 2 Da. 3 Ha. Barhismati grand-daughter of Basu (1 Da.) was married to Priyabrata, from whose brother Uttampa-

da Basu (3 He.) was 19 in descent. In order to remove this anachronism, we must either suppose that there were two Dharmas living at very different periods; or that Basu or Basa, married to Dharma the son of Brahma, was not the daughter of Daksha Prajapati son of Pracheta, but was in reality the daughter of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma. See Basu son of Tarkshya, and Prabha son of Dharma.

Basu, son of Vatsara king of Brahmawarta, and great-grandson of Uttanpada, 2 Kb.

Basu, son of Bhutajyoti, 10 De. 12 Be.

Basu, daughter of Daksha Prajapati. See Basa.

Basu, daughter of Hiranya Retasa king of Kusa Dwipa, 2 Ac.

Basu, son of Tarkshya by Patanggi, daughter of Daksha Prajapati son of Pracheta, 2 Kh. This Basu, grandson of this Daksha Prajapati, may have given rise to the anachronism mentioned under Basu the son of Dharma.

Basu, son of Kusa, 5 Kd. In 13 Kc. he is probably called Kusanwa; and Kusamba and Kusanabha, who in 5 are made his brothers, are probably the same persons, who in 13 are called Kusanabha his son, and Kusambuja his grandson; for in both these Tables after these personages come Gadhi and Biswamitra, both most distinguished in legend. The system in 13 is the most probably, the branch, even according to that authority, being too much curtailed.

Basu, son of Basudewa by Sridewa, 6 Gg.

Basu, son of Sri Krishna by Nagnajiti or Satya, 7 Eb. 15 Kf.

Basu, king of Magadha in 7 Cf. and in Int. p. 35. l. 22. is son of Kriti son of Chayawana; in 14 Fb. he is son of Chayawana, Kriti being omitted; finally, in 23 Ec. he is son of Bisruta son of Kritayagya, who is no doubt the same with Kriti. Tables 7. and 23. differ much concerning his descendants.

Basubhridyana, son of Basishtha, 4 Fc.

Basudana, son of Hiranya Retasa king of Kusadwipa, 2 Ac.

Basudewa Vasudewa or Anakadundubhi, a deity, son of Sura and Marusa or Bhoja, and father of Sri Krishna, 6 Af. Ge. 15 Ac. 21 Gb. Int. p. 27. l. 23, &c. 43, &c. Concerning this eminent person's genealogy great differences exist between the three different authorities by whom it is detailed. See Sahadewa daughter of Dewaka.

Basudewa or Dasudewa, a Brahman, founder of the Kanwa dynasty in Magadha or Bharatkhanda. 8 Cd. 16 De.

Basudhara, son of Dharma by Basu or Basa, 3 Fa. In 19 Cd. he is called simply Dhara.

Basuki in 2 Kh. is son of Tarkshya by Kadru; in 17 Gd. he is son of Kasyapa by Kadru. See Tarkshya.

Basuman or Basumana, son of Srutayu, 5 Ib. 13 Db.

Basumana, son of Sri Krishna. See Vasumana.

Basumitra king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, in 8 Cb. is son of Sujyeshtha, and grandson of Agnimitra; in 16 Cb. Sujyeshtha is omitted, and he is made son of Agnimitra.

Baswananta king of Mithila, son of Upagupta, 11 Gf. Int. p. 36. l. 22.

Batapi son of Hrada, 3 Cf.

Batapi, son of Biprachiti by Singhika sister of the other Batapi, 17 Bg.

Batsa, king of Kasi son of Pratardana, 22 Ad. He is perhaps the same with Ritadhwaja.

Batsa, king of Kasi, son of Suhotra, 22 Ag. Perhaps the same with the next personage, each having a son called Batsabhumi.

Batsa, king of Kasi, son of Satya, 23 Be. Perhaps the same with Bharga son of Bitihotra, or with Batsa son of Suhotra.

Batsabriddha, king of Ayodhya, son of Urukriya, 11 Ed. 12 Kc. Int. p. 30. l. 1.

Batsabhumi, king of Kasi, son of Batsa son of Suhotra, 22 Ah.; but in 23 Ac. he is son of Batsa son of Satya. Suhotra however may be the same with Satya; and I suspect that Batsabhumi is the same with the Bhargabhumi of 5 Fg.

Batsaka or Batsawana, son of Sura and Marusa or Bhoja, 6 Ge. 21 Gb.

Batsapriti or Batshapriti, king of Besala son of Bhalandana, 10 Fe. 12 Db. Int. p. 38. l. 6.

Batsawana. See Batsaka.

Batshapriti. See Batsapriti.

Batsya, son of Senajit, 7 Bf.

Beda, son of Anggira by Sati, 2 Ih.

Bedarishabha, son of Dharma by Bhanu, 2 Ah.

Bedasira, son of Prayan, 4 Dg.

Bedasira, son of Krisaswa by Dhishana, 2 Ih.

Bedcha. See Janaka and Mithila.

Beder, a kingdom founded by the Muhammedans in the south of India, Int. p. 15. l. 20.

Begawan, king of Besala son of Dhundhumana, 10 Fg. Int. p. 38. l. 18.

Begawan, Begwan, } son of Sri Krishna by Nagnajiti or Satya, 7 Eb. 15 Hf.

Behar, a district, called also Gaya from its chief town, Int. p. 9. l. 2.

Bemala. See Bimala.

Bena or Bena Adharmarata, king of Brahmawarta son of Angga, 2 Hd. 18 Bg.

Bentley, a very eminent member of the Asiatick Society, Int. p. 4. l. 14.

Benuhaya, son of Satayit, 5 Ad. 13 Ad.; probably the same with Biswahaya son of Sahasrada.

Besala, a petty kingdom on the north bank of the Ganges, south from Mithila, and nearly about where Rennell places his district of Hajypur; it was long governed by a branch of the family of the Sun, 10 Fd, &c. 12 Db. &c. Int. p. 37. l. 31; p. 38. l. 34. See Somadatta.

Besalapuri, the capital city of Besala, built by Besala one of its princes, 12 Df.

Besala Raja, king of Besala, son of Trinabindhu or Bandhuka, 11 Hb. 12 Df. Int. p. 38. l. 19. See Trinabindhu, Bandhuka, and Dhundhumana.

Bhadra, child of Yagya, 4 Gc. Nothing is said of the sex of this person, 3 in descent from Brahma.

Bhadra, wife of Bhadraswa king of Bhadraswa, 4 in descent from Brahma, 1 Hc.

Bhadra, wife of Udaradhi king of Brahmawarta, 7 in descent from Brahma, 18 Dd.

Bhadra Madra or Madraka, son of Sibi, 5 De. 13 Ee. 22 Cf. Int. p. 18. l. 19.

Bhadra, wife of Basudewa or Vasudewa, 15 Bc. 21 Ea.

Bhadra, son of Basudewa or Vasudewa, by Pauravi, 6 Cg. 15 Ad.

Bhadra, son of Basudewa or Vasudewa, by Dewaki, 6 Ig. 15 Cd.

Bhadra, wife of Sri Krishna, and daughter of Dhrishtaketu king of Kaikeya, 7 Ka. 15 Ge.

Bhadra, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi, 7 Fb. 15 Df.

Bhadrabahu, son of Basudewa or Vasudewa by Pauravi, 6 Bg. 15 Ad.

Bhadracharja, son of Sri Krishna by Rukmini, 7 Ab. 15 Af.

Bhadraka or Madraka, king of Magadha, or Bharatkhanda son of Basumitra, 2 Cb. 16 Db.

Bhadrasena, a country (desa) among the early possessions of the descendants of Swayambhuva, kings of Brahmawarta, 1 Cd.

Bhadrasena, king of the country so called, son of Rishabha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Cd.

Bhadrasena or Bhadrasrenya, king of Mahesmatipuri; in 5 Ae. and 20 Ae. is son of Mahesman; in 13 Ae. he is son of Sohangji, Sahangji or Sahangja, who according to 5 and 20 was his grandfather.

Bhadrasena, son of Basudewa or Vasudewa by Dewaki, 6 Ig. 15 Cd.

Bhadrasena or Srutasena, king of Mathura son of Aswasena or Santasena, 7 Ac.

Bhadrasrenya. See Bhadrasena king of Mahesmatipuri.

Bhadraswa, king of Bhadraswakhanda son of Agnidhra, 1 Hc.

Bhadraswa or Chandraswa, son of Kubalaswa, Kubalayaswa, Kubalayaswaka, or Dhundumara king of Ayodhya, 10 Be. 12 Bd. 24 Be.

Bhadratha, king of Angga son of Haryangga, 22 Dg.; may be the same with Brihadratha son of Pratulaksha?

Bhaga, son of Kasyapa and Aditi, 3 Ec. 17 Dc.

Bhagawata, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda son of Bajramantra, 8 Cc.

Bhagalpur district, Int. p. 18. l. 29.

Bhagiratha, king of Ayodhya son of Dilipa or Katwangga, 11 Ae. 12 Ah. 24 Fe. Int. p. 32. l. 28; p. 33. l. 8. In 24 between this person and Raghu are placed 22 generations; in 11 there are placed 15; but in 25 Df. there is only one, and the name of this one is to be found in neither of the longer lists. See Raghu.

Bhagirathi. See Gangga.

Bhaisa, ancestor of cloven-footed animals, son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 2 Eh.

Bhaj, son of Mahabhaja, 6 Ih.

Bhaja or Bhajan, son of Satwata, 6 Bb. 21 Ad.

Bhaja. See Marusa.

Bhajunana, son of Satwata, 6 Ab. 21 Ad. The descendants given to this person in the two Tables here quoted are quite different, Int. p. 26. l. 6.

Bhajamana, son of Andhaka son of Satwata, 6 Fb. 21 Fe.
Bhajamana, son of Chitraka son of Brishni, 13 Ih.
} These may be the same person, Int. p. 27. l. 6, 40. See Kukura, Suchi and Kambalabarsa.

Bhajamana, son of Sura, grandson of Bhajamana son of Andhaka, 6 Fe. 15 Aa. See Sani.

Bhalandana, king of Besala son of Nabhaga, 10 Fe. 12 De. Int. p. 38. 1 6.

Bhallya, son of Dhruva king of Brahmawarta, 18 Eb.

Bhallata, son of Udakaswa, 7 Ah.

Bhanu, wife of Dharma, and daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Ag. 19 Cd.

Bhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 7 Bb. 15 Bf.

Bhanu, king of Ayodhya son of Pratibyoma, 11 Ea. 12 Kf. Int. p. 36. l. 19.

Bhanujanggha, son of Jayadhwaja king of Awanti, 20 Bg.

Bhanuka, king of Ayodhya son of Bijaya, 11 Ac.; probably the same with Charunaka, 12 Ag. and Ranika, 24 Dh. all the three being called son of Bijaya and father of Brika. Int. p. 31. l. 30.

Bhanuman, son of Bharga, 5 Cd. See Gobhanu.

Bhanuman, king of Mithila son of Kesidhwaja, 11 Ga. 12 Ag. Int. p. 35. l. 17.

Bhanuman, king of Ayodhya son of Brihadaswa, 11 Ef. 12 Kt. Int. p. 36. l. 20.

Bhanumana, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 7 Bb. 15 Bf.

Bharadwaja, a Muni, probably a remote descendant of Kshetra Briddha. Int. p. 11. l. 18; p. 21. l. 2. 22 Hd. See Bitatha.

Bharajaka, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda son of Nandibardhana, 16 Bb. Int. p. 14. l. 16. Seems to be the same with Rajaka.

Bharani, one of the constellations of the lunar zodiac, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, probably an allegorical personage, 2 Fg. 19 Dd.

Bharata, king of Bharatkhanda son of Rishabha deva, 1 Ad. Int. p. 7. l. 32.

Bharata, king of Ayodhya son of Dhrubasandhi, 25 Dc. Int. p. 31. l. 9, 33.

Bharata, king of Antarbeda, and of the whole world, son of Dushyanta or Dushanta, 5 Eh. 7 Fc. 21 Ic. 22 Hc. Int. p. 8. l. 34; p. 10. l. 46; p. 11. l. 7, &c.; p. 21. l. 3, &c. p. 23. l. 17; p. 33. l. 18.

Bharata, son of Dasaratha king of Ayodhya, 11 Cc. 12 Gh.

Bharatkhanda, the country of the Hindus, and also their chief kingdom. This seems originally to have been the country between the rivers Yamuna and Ganges, and the early kingdom of this name, belonging to the family of the Moon, is on that account often called also Antarbeda (Int. p. 7. l. 32; p. 11. l. 11.); but in latter times Magadha, or South Behar, becoming the most powerful Hindu state, its princes are often called kings of Bharatkhanda, 1 Fa. 16 ubique. Int. p. 7. l. 8; p. &. l. 38.

Bharga, son of Bahni, 5 Cd. See Gobhanu.

Bharga, king of Kasi, son of Bitihotra, 5 Fg. In 22. and 23. he seems to be called Batsa.

Bhargabhumi, king of Kasi son of Bharga, 5 Fg. Int. p. 21. l. 29. In 22. and 23. he seems to be called Batsabhumi.

Bharmyaswa, king of Pangchala, son of Arka, 7 Hf. 14 Ch. See Babyaswa.

Bhas, offspring of Bhasi, 17 Hg.

Bhasi, offspring of Kasyapa by Tamra, 17 Hg.

Bhaubana, king of Bharatkhanda son of Mandhu, 1 Gf.

Bhawa, son of Brahma, 4 Cb.

Bhawa, one of the Eleven chief Rudras, son of Bhuta by Sarupa, 2 Hh.

Bhayu, son of Drana, 3 Ba.

Bhim or Bhima, son of Vijaya Bijaya or Amabasu, 5 Kb. 13 Kb. 20 Ic.

Bhima, one of the Eleven chief Rudras, son of Bhuta by Sarupa, 2 Hh.

Bhima, son of Bidarbha, 20 Eh. The descendants, which in 5 and 13 are attributed to Kratha son of Bidarbha, in 20 are given to Bhima, who is not mentioned in either 5 or 13. Int. p. 25. l. 18.

Bhim, Bhima, or Bhim Sena, son of Pratha, Pritha, or Kunti, by her husband Pandu; or, as some allege, by the god Pawana, 9 Dh. 21 Ib. See Pawana son of Krishna.

Bhimaratha, king of Kasi son of Ketumana, 5 Fd. 18 Hd. 22 Ac. Gg.

Bhimaratha or Bimaratha, son of Bikriti or Brikahhi, 5 Ch. 13 Dg. 21 Ah.

Bhim' Sena, son of Riksha, 23 H. I think this is the same with Dilipa king of Hastinapur son of Rishya. See Rikshya.

Bhim' Sen', son of Pratha. See Bhim, son of Pandu.

Bhim' Sena, son of Parikshita king of Indraprastha, 9 Fd.

Bhishma, king of Bidarbha. 7 Aa. 21 Cb. probably descended of Bidarbha son of Rishabha, in which case, according to the Sri Bhagawata, this kingdom, including the country round Nag-

pur in the centre of India, should have continued for about 47 successions, or 940 years.

Bhisma, or Dewabrata, son of Santana king of Hastinapur by Gangga, 7 Gh. 14 Gd.

Bhoj'son of Basudewa or Vasudewa by Sandewa, 21 Db.

Bhoja, wife of Birabrata king of Bharatkhanda, 1 He.

Bhoji or Boji Rajas, a dynasty governing Magadha in late times. Int. p. 16. l. 18.

Bhotan. See Sailya.

Bhrajishtha, son of Ghritapreshtha king of Kurangcha, 2 Cd.

Bhrigu, son of Brahma 4 Fb. Ee. In 20 Kc. he is called one of the Seven Rishis; but in the 17th Table, seven are mentioned without him, and the position may be considered erroneous. Int. p. 20. l. 24. See Richika, and Bhrigu son of Biswamitra.

Bhrigu, a Manu, son of Baruna king of the West, 3 Hc.

Bhrigu, son of Biswamitra, 3 Kd. This person having been confounded with Bhrigu the son of Brahma, has been considered as the father of Jamadagni, and grandfather of Parusa Rama, occasioning a great anachronism; for Parusa Rama was anterior to Rama Chandra, and at the same time appeared to be a descendant of this prince's tutor. Int. p. 20. l. 28.

Bhrumi, daughter of Sisumana and wife of Dhruwa king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fa.

Bhuma, king of Bharatkhanda son of Pritiharta, 1 Af.

Bhumitra of the Kanwa dynasty, kings of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, 8 Ce. 16 Cd.

Bhurasrawa or Bhurusrawa son of Somadatta, 7 Gh. 14 Hd.

Bhuri, son of Somadatta, 7 Gh.

Bhurusrawa. See Bhurasrawa.

Bhuta (an evil spirit or devil) son of Brahma, married to Irimbha, who was also wife of his brother Pisacha (another kind of evil spirit is so called), 4 Ib. See next person.

Bhuta, married to Sarupa and Anya two daughters of Daksha Prajapati, king of Bramawharta, 2 Hg. I suspect that this is the same with Bhuta son of Brahma, and that the wives of Bhuta were daughters of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma, and not of the king of Brahmawarta, who was 17 in descent from the deity.

Bhuta, son of Basudewa and Pauravi, 6 Cg. 15 Ad.

Bhutajyati, or / Bhutajyoti, } son of Sumati, 10 Dc. 12 Cb.

Bhutnanda, an imaginary king, who has yet to appear, and is to found the Bahlika dynasty, 8 Gc. 17 Ed.

Bhutsantapana, son of Hiranyaksha, 3 Hf. 17 Ed.

Bibasana. See Bibhisana.

Bibaswan, or Bibaswana, } son of Kasyapa and Aditi, fabled to be Surya, that is, the deity of the Sun, 3 Ac. 9 Ga. 10 Ea. 12 Ea. 17 Bc. 24 Ea. Int. p. 30. l. 14.

Bibhabasu, an evil genius, son of Dana, 3 Eg.

Bibhisana or Bibisana, son of Bisrawa, and grandson of Pulastya, 4 Cf. In 17 Fb. he is made son of Pulastya.

Bibhu, king of Bharatkhanda son of Prastawa, 1 Bg.

Bibhu, son of Yagya, 4 Gc.

Bibhu, son of Bhaga, 3 Fc.

Bibhu, king of Kasi, whose daughter Gandini married Saphal or Saphalka, and had by him Akrura and his twelve brothers, 20 Fc. See next person and Saphal.

Bibhu, king of Kasi son of Satyaketu, 22 Af. I suppose the same with the last mentioned party; although in the Haribangsa Saphal is only the 6th in descent from Ayu, while Satyaketu is the 19th in descent from the same prince. The Sri Bhagawata, however, makes Saphalka the 42d in descent from Ayu, while Satyaketu is only his descendant in the 19th degree; and does not mention Bibhu, unless it be by the name Dhrishtaketu, who, like Bibhu on some authorities, is son of Satyaketu, and father of Sukamara. Int. p. 21. l. 16.

Bibhubasu, son of Dharma by Basu daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 3 Ia.

Bibiktanama, son of Hiranya Retasa king of Kusadwipa, 2 Cc.

Bibingsati, king of Besala, in 10 Fd. is son of Chakshusha son of Khanitra, in 12 Dd. he is son of Khanitra. Int. p. 38. l. 10.

Bichandra, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Ig.

Bicharu, son of Sri Krishna by Rukmini, 7 Ab. 15 Bf.

Bichitrabirja, or Bichitrabirya, } king of Hastinapur, 7 Fb. 14 Fc. 23 Hd. Int. p. 12. l. 42. p. 34. l. 43. In some Tables he is son of Santana,

in others of Chitranggada. In some he is half-brother, by his mother, of Vayasa, in others he is this person's nephew. In some he had no sons, and the line of the family is carried on by the children of his wives by his brother Vayasa, while in others this circumstance is not mentioned.

Bidarbha Desa, a kingdom or country around the present Nagpur, capital of the Berar Maharashtras, and which probably continued governed by the same line of princes from the time of Bidarbha son of Rishabha, until that of Sri Krishna, 1 Cd. 7 Aa. 21 Cb. Int. p. 7. l. 38.

Bidarbha, king of Bidarbha desa, son of Rishabha, 1 Cd. Int. p. 7. l. 37.

Bidarbha, son of Jamagha or Jayamagha. 5 Cf. 13 De. 20 Eg. Int. p. 25. l. 10. The descendants attributed to this personage in the two first authorities, are very different from those mentioned in the third.

Bidhata, son of Bhrigu son of Brahma, 4 Df.

Bidhata, son of Kasyapa by Aditi, 3 Gc.

Bidhisara, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Kshetrugya, 8 Ac. 16 Bd.

Bidhriti, king of Ayodhya, son of Swagana, 11 Bg. 12 Jg. Int. p. 33. l. 40. p. 35. l. 24; probably the same with Byushitaswa.

Bidrawana, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Hg.

Bidur or Bidura, son of Bichitrabirja or Bichitrabirya, or, as others allege, of his half brother Vayasa, by a slave girl of the former. 7 Eh. 14 He. 23 Id, Ke. See Bichitrabirja.

Biduratha, son of Bhajamana, and third in descent from Satwata by his son Andhaka, 6 Fe. 21 Fe. Int. p. 27. l. 29, &c. There is reason either to suspect some transpositions in the personages allied to this Biduratha and the one that follows: see Andhaka and Bhajamana; or rather to suspect, that this and the two following persons of the same name are in fact one man, being in reality the son of Bhajamana son of Chitraratha.

Biduratha, son of Chitraka, and seventh in descent from Satwata by his son Brishni, 6 Dd. Int. p. 27. l. 5. See Biduratha son of Bhajamana.

Biduratha, son of Chitraratha, 13 Hh. The ancestors of this person, as detailed in 13, are quite different from those of the two preceding Bidurathas; yet there is reason to think that Chitraratha and Chitraka are the same, and that this Biduratha and the son of Bhajamana are not different from the son of Chitraka, as in 13 Sura and his descendants are given to the son of Chitraratha, while in 6 Fe. they are given to the son of Bhajamana. See Sura.

Biduratha, king of Hastinapur, son of Suratha or Saratha, 7 Ff. 14 Gb. 23 Hb.

Bidyota, son of Dharma by Lamba, 2 Ab.

Bijaya, son of Pururawa. See Vijaya. *N. B.* All the other Bijayas are also commonly pronounced Vijaya, that is, Victory.

Bijaya, son of Jaya, of the Family of the Moon, 20 Hd.

Bijaya, king of Ayodhya, in 11 Ac is son of Sudewa son of Champa; in 12 Ag he is son of Changchu, the same, I presume, with Champa, and Sudewa is omitted; and in 25 Dg he is son of Changchu, while Sudewa is his brother, and is not called king of Ayodhya. Int. p. 31. l. 39.

Bijaya, king of Mithila, son of Jaya of the Family of the Sun, 11 Gg. Int. p. 36. l. 32.

Bijaya, son of Jayadratha king of Angga, 7 Ad. 13 Fg. 14 As. 23 Ab. Int. p. 19. l. 11.

Bijaya, son of Basudewa by Sandewa. 21 Db.

Bijaya, wife of Sahadewa the son of Pandu, 9 Gb.

Bijaya, son of Sri Krishna by Jamwawati or Jambawati, 7 Db. 15 Ef.

Bijaya, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Yagyasri, 8 Eg. 16 Eg.

Bijitaswa or Antardhyana, king of Brahmawarta, son of Prithu, 2 Fe. 18 Bf.

Bikarna, king of Angga son of Karna. 23 Ac.

Bikrita, son of Sishti king of Brahmawarta, 18 Fc.

Bikriti or Brikabhi, son of Jimuta or Jimuta, and father of Bhimaratha, 5 Ch. 13 Dg. 21 Ah.

Bikshobhana, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Eg.

Bikukshi, Bikukshika, or Sasada, king of Ayodhya, son of Ikshwaki or Ikshwaka according to 10 Bb. 12 Ab. 24 Dr.; but according to 25 Db he was son of Kukshi, and grandson of Ikshwaku, the same, no doubt, with Ikshwaki. Int. p. 30. l. 27, 32.

Bikukshika. See Bikukshi.
Bilama or Biloma, son of Bahni, 6 Fc. 15 Eg.
Bilepu, king of Kasi, son of Barshaketu, 23 Bb.
Biloma. See Bilama.
Bimala or Bemala, king of the South, son of Ila or Sudyumana, 10 Ab. 12 Kb. The same probably with Binataswa. There is reason to suppose, that his real mother was Ila, daughter of Budha. See that person.
Bimaratha. See Bhimaratha, son of Bikriti.
Bimlochi, son of Bhajamana, 6 Ac.
Bimurdha, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Bg.
Binata. See Vinata.
Binataswa, king of the West, son of Sudyumna, 24 Ac. I think this must be the same with the Bimala king of the South mentioned in 10, because their fathers and brothers are the same.
Bindhyawati, wife of Bali, king of heaven, earth, and hell, 3 Bg. She has either derived her name from the Bindhyan mountains, or communicated her name to that ridge, or rather range, comprehending the whole mountains on the south of the Gangetic plains. It was probably this princess that first established, as a place of worship, Bindhyavasini, on the banks of the Ganges, a little above Mirzapur.
Binduman, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Marichi, 1 Gc.
Bindumati, wife of Marichi king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Gc, Ci.
Bipra, king of Magadha, son of Sritanjaya, 7 Cg. Int. p. 36. l. 19.
Biprachiti, king of the Danas, in 3 Ef and Hg is made son of Dana, and grandson of Kasyapa; in 17 Bg he is made son of Kasyapa, and Dana is omitted. See Tarkshya.
Biprishta, son of Basudewa and Dhritadewa, 6 Fg.
Biprithu, son of Chitraka, 6 Ed. 21 Ba. Int. p. 27. l. 5.
Bipula, son of Basudewa by Rohini, 6 Ag. 15 Bd.
Bira, king of Brahawarta, son of Swayambhuva, 18 Fa. See Priyabrata.
Bira, son of Sri Krishna by Nagnajiti, 7 Db. See Virchandra.
Birabrata, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Madhu, 1 He.
Birachana, wife of Twashtha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Hg.
Birachana, son of Prahrada, 3 Cf. 17 Dc.
Biraja, son of Basishtha, 4 Fc.
Biraja, son of Purnimanu, 4 Dc.
Biraja, daughter of Petri, and wife of Nahus king of Pratishthana, 20 Ae.
Biraja, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Twashtha, 1 Hg. Int. p. 3. l. 6, 33. p. 11. l. 9. Although he had many descendants, implied by its being stated that he had a hundred sons, names unknown, he was the last prince of his family.
Birata, son of Swayambhuva, 18 Ha.
Birupa, son of Ambarisha, 10 Ic. 12 Gc.
Birupaksha, son of Dana, and grandson of Kasyapa, 3 Gg.
Bisada, son of Jayadratha, 7 Ae. 14 Ac.
Bisakha, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Gg. 19 Gd.
Bisakha, son of Kumar, 19 Ec.
Bisakhayupa, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Balaka, 8 Ab. 16 Bb.
Bishkarma, Biswakarma, or Silpa Acharya, deity of artists, son of Basu in 1 Da and 3 Hb.; but in 19 Ge he is made son of Prabha, which however is probably only another name for Basu the son of Dharma by Basa daughter of Daksha Prajapati.
Bishrutawan, king of Ayodhya, son of Sahasra, 24 Kg. Perhaps the same with Biswasahawa son of Sahaswan. Int. p. 36. l. 12. See Bisrutawan and Biswasaha.
Bishtaraswa. See Biswagandhi.
Bishwaksena, son of Brahmadatta, 7 Ag.
Bishyadhara, son of Brahma, 4 Kb.
Bisighra, king of Ayodhya, son of Bisrutawan, 12 Gg. Int. p. 33. l. 42. This may very possibly be the same with Sighra or Sri Ghraga.
Bisrawa or Biswasrawa, a Muni, in 4 Ec, Be, and in 11 Kb, is called son of Pulastya; but in fact he could only be a remote descendant, as he was married to Erabira, and was father of Rawana king of Lanka, contemporary with Rama Chandra. Int. p. 34. l. 25; p. 37. l. 36; p. 38. l. 21. See Erabira and Rakshasa.
Bisruta king of Mithila. See Visruta.
Bisruta king of Magadha, son of Kritayagya, 23 Eb.
Bisruta, son of Basudewa by Sahadewa, 6 Hg.
Bisrutawan, king of Ayodhya son of Sahaswan, 12 Gg. Unless there has been some monstrous transposition, which however is not improbable, this person

should be different from Bishrutawan, as the king mentioned in 24. is 32 in descent from Rama Chandra, while the one mentioned in 12. was the ancestor of this deity in the 7th degree. See Bishrutawan and Biswasahawa.

Bisuchi, wife of Biraja king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Hg.

Biswa, daughter of Daksha Prajapati king of Brahmawarta, and wife of Dharma, 2 Bg. 19 Hd.

Biswadewa, son of Dharma and Biswa, 2 Bh.

Biswadeva, son of Kshasha, 3 Hb.

Biswaga, son of Purni Manu, 4 Dc.

Biswagandhi or Bishtaraswa, king of Ayodhya, son of Prithu, 10 Bc. 12 Ac. 24 Br. Int. p. 30. l. 41. I consider the two names as belonging to one prince, because both are sons of Prithu, and grandfathers of a Yubanaswa. The same person ought to be him called Tri Sangku. See Yubanaswa.

Biswahaya, son of Sahasrada, 20 Ad. This is probably the same with Benuhaya, son of Satajit; for Sahasrada is no doubt the same with Sahasrajit, the father of Satajit, who is omitted in 20. although mentioned in 5. and 13. See Satajit.

Biswajita king of Angga, son of Drirharatha, 23 Ac.

Biswajita king of Magadha, son of Satyajita, 7 Ci. Int. p. 36. l. 38.

Biswakarma. See Bishkarma.

Biswakarma king of Ayodhya, son of Uktha, 12 Fh. Int. p. 33. l. 39. See Sarwakarma.

Biswamitra Biswamitri or Viswamitra, a king and muni, son of Gadhi, 5 Id. 13 Kd. 20 He. 22 Hh. Int. p. 20. l. 6, &c. See Basu son of Kusu. Relative to this personage, who is very eminent in legend, there are considerable difficulties and anachronisms. He is supposed to have taught the art of war to Rama Chandra; yet Parusa Rama is supposed by some to have been the grandson of his sister, and by others his own great-grandson; yet Parusa Rama is allowed by all to have long preceded Rama Chandra, and therefore his descent from Biswamitra or his sister must be abandoned, together with all the depending connections. Some of these indeed, on their own account, are not tenable; for instance, his sister being 12 in descent from Pururawa, is married to Richika, and Richika's sister is married to Yayati, the great-grandson only of Pururawa. See Bhrigu Richika and Parusa Rama.

Biswarupa, son of Twashta, 1 Ac. 3 Dc. } nearly contemporary.
Biswarupa, son of Medhatithi king of Saka, 2 Ce. }

Biswasaha, king of Ayodhya, son of Ensbira, 11 Ah. Ca. See Bridhasarma.

Biswasaha } king of Ayodhya. Int.
Biswasahawa } p. 33. l. 42; p. 35. l. 34, 44. In 11 Ec. and 12 Ib. he is made son of Mahaswan or Sahuswan, no doubt the same personage; but in 24 Ig. he is called son of Byushitaswa, whom I consider as the same with Bidhriti, this genealogy differing totally from those in 11. and 12. from Bajranabha to Biswasaha. I think however, that there can be little doubt of Biswasaha the son of Sahuswan, Biswasahawa the son of Mahaswan, and Biswasaha the son of Byushitaswa or Bidhriti, being the same person. This person is also probably the same with Bishrutawan, the son of Sahasra. See Brihadbala.

Biswasphurja king of Padmawatipuri, a person yet to appear, 9 Gf.

Biswasrawa. See Bisrawa.

Bitahabya king of Mithila, son of Sunaka, 11 Gh. 12 Kf. Int. p. 36. l. 42; p. 37. l. 2.

Bitatha king of Antarbeda. Int. p. 11. l. 18, 34; p. 21. l. 9; p. 33. l. 18. In 7 Fe. he is considered as son of Brihaspati; and as adopted by Bharata king of Antarbeda, son of Dushyanta; and he is also called by another name Bharadwaja Muni. In 13 Hf. he is son of Dushyanta, nor is any mention made of his adoption. In 22 Hd. he is made son of Bharadwaja the adopted son of Bharata, and in place of being son of Brihaspati, he is evidently intended to be the same with Briddhakshetra (Ba.) king of Kasi, son of Ayu, as the same series of descendants is given to both: but here some terrible anachronism has taken place; for Biddhakshetra, the son of Ayu, would thus have been in another line the 21st in succession to that prince. In 7. an anachronism equally violent takes place; for Brihaspati was the son of Anggira contemporary with Atri, from whom Bharata was the 23d in descent. I can only solve these difficulties by supposing, that many of the kings of Kasi have been omitted in the Tables, and that Bitatha, the adopted son of Bha-

rata, and father of Suhotra king of Kasi, as well as of Manyu king of Antarbeda, instead of being the same with Bharadwaja Muni, was his son, and a remote descendant of Kshetrabriddha, to whom by some mistake Bitatha's descendants have been transferred, while the generations between Kshetrabriddha and Bharadwaja, as having fallen into obscurity, have been left out.

Bitatha, wife of Basudewa, 21 Fa.

Bitihotra king of Pushkaradwipa, son of Priyabrata, 1 Gb. 2 Bf.

Bitihotra, son of Indrasena, 10 Hd. 12 Fc.

Bitihotra, king of Kasi, son of Sukamara, 5 Ff.: seems to be the same with Suhotra.

Bitihotra, son of Talajanggha according to 5 Ag.; but in 13 Bf. he is made son of Madhusudanu, uncle of Talajanggha.

Biyati, son of Nahus king of the Gods, 5 Fc. 13 Bc.

Boji. See Bhoji.

Bouddhist, a person following the doctrines of the Buddhas. Int. p. 9. l. 2.

Bragha. See Singha.

Brahaspati or Brihaspati, deity of the planet which Europeans call Jupiter, son of Anggira Rishi, 4 Ec. 7 Fc. Int. p. 11. l. 24.

Brahma, God the creator, to whom all the genealogies ascend, 1 Da. Fa. Ab. 2 Bg. Ef. Fa. Ff. Ga. Hc. 4 Ea. 11 Ka. Int. p. 4. l. 21, &c.; p. 5. l. 12. See Colony.

Brahma married to Saraswati, daughter of Brahma the creator, 4 Hb.

Brahmadatta, son of Anuha, 7 Ag.

Brahman, now the sacred cast, but originally merely a civilized or intelligent person. Int. p. 8. l. 46; p. 28. l. 37. See also Samba.

Brahmanda Purana, a poetical legend attributed to Vayasa the son of Parasara, but probably comparatively modern.

Brahmawarta or Vithora, a city and kingdom on the west bank of the Ganges. By Rennell the city is called Betoor. It seems to have been the residence of the first colony of Hindus under Swayambhuva, 1 Fa. Bb. &c. 18 Fa. &c. Int. p. 6. l. 18—p. 9. l. 9. See Bharatkhanda.

Brahmawarta king of Brahmawarta, son of Rishabha, 1 Bd.

Brahmeshtha king of Ayodhya, son of Kausalya, 24 Ih. Int. p. 35. l. 38.

Brashaparwa, probably an error of the English copyist for Brishaparwa, which see.

Brata, son of Chakshusha, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Gc.

Brateyu, son of Raudrasya, 5 Hg. Perhaps this is the same with Dasarneyu son of Raudraswa.

Briddha Kshetra. See Kshetra Briddha and Bitatha.

Briddha Sarma, king of Ayodhya, son of Ailabila or Elabila, 12 Fg. 24 Gd. Int. p. 33. l. 37. In 11 Ah. the son of Erabira, no doubt the same with Elabila, is called Biswasaha; but whether this be another name for Briddha Sarma, I cannot say.

Bridha Sarma, king of Karusha or Karusa, 6 Ie. 21 Hb. In both authorities his wife is a daughter of Sura, but in 6 her name is Srutadewa, while in 21 it is Prithukirti; the husbands of these ladies having been transposed in one or other of the authorities. Int. p. 38. l. 38. See Prithukirti.

Bridhasena, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Bharata, 1 Ad. Int. p. 10. l. 42.

Brihachhalaka, son of Urukrama, 3 Kc.

Brihadaswa, of the Family of the Moon. See Brihadesu.

Brihadaswa, king of Ayodhya, son of Subasta, Sabasta, or Sabasti, 10 Bd. 12 Ad. 24 Ad. Int. p. 30. l. 44.

Brihadaswa, king of Ayodhya, son of Sahadewa, 11 Ef. 12 Kf. Int. p. 30. l. 44. p. 36. l. 20.

Brihadbala, son of Dewabhaga, 6 Ah. 15 Dd. He was cousin of Sri Krishna.

Brihadbala, king of Ayodhya, killed by Abhimanyu grandson of Pandu, who was contemporary with Sri Krishna. He is therefore about two generations later than the son of Dewabhaga, Int. p. 29. l. 27. p. 34. l. 45. p. 35. l. 46. p. 36. l. 11, 14. In 11 Ed. he is son of Takshaka, in 12 Ih. of Biswasahawa, and in 24 Kg. of Bishrutawan. The two last names belong most probably to the same person: Takshaka, according to 11, was grandson of Biswasaha, no doubt the same with Biswasahawa, so that 2 generations mentioned in 11 are omitted in 12 and 24. See Biswasaha and Bishrutawan.

Brihadbhanu, of the Angga family, in 5 Dh is son of Prithulaksha, and great-grandson of Romapada. In 13 Ff. he is son of Romapada, whose son Chaturangga, and grandson Prithulaksha,

mentioned in 5, are here omitted. This Brihadbhanu is probably the same with Brihaddurbha.

Brihadbhanu, son of Sri Krishna and Satwabhama, 7 Bb. 15 Cc.

Brihadbhanu, king of Ayodhya. See Brihadraja.

Brihadbhraja. See Brihadraja.

Brihaddhana, son of Brihadesu, 7 Ac.

Brihaddurbha, king of Angga, son of Brihadkarma (23 Aa), is probably the same with Brihadbhanu, who in the Sri Bhagawata is made a brother of Brihatkarma. See Brihmanana.

Brihadesu, son of Ajamirha king of Hastinapur, and ancestor of a considerable branch of the Family of the Moon, 7 Ae. Int. p. 18. l. 3. See Anuha and Brihatkaya.

Brihadesu or Brihadaswa, son of Bharmyaswa or Bahyaswa king of Pangchala, and descended of Nila brother or grandfather rather of the other Brihadesu, 7 If. 14 Ch. See Nila.

Brihadkarma or Brihatkarma, of the Angga family, in 5 Dh is made son of Prithulaksha, and great-grandson of Romapada, who in 13 Ff. is his father. In 22 Dh. and 23 Aa. he is made son of Bhadratha, probably the same with Brihadratha, although this person, in place of being son of Prithulaksha, as in 5, is his great-grandson.

Brihadraja, Brihadbhraja, or Brihadbhanu, king of Ayodhya, in 11 Eh is son of Amitraja the grandson of Antariksha: but in 12 Kg. he is son of Antariksha, two generations being omitted, Int. p. 36. l. 30.

Brihadrana, king of Ayodhya, son of Brihadbala, 11 Ed. 12 Ih. Int. p. 35. l. 46.

Brihadratha, king of Mithila, son of Dewaratha, 10 Cd. 12 Bc. 25 Fd. Int. p. 31. l. 11.

Brihadratha or Usadratha, son of Titikshu, 5 Fe. 13 Fd. 22 Fc.

Brihadratha, of the Angga family, descended of the last Brihadratha, in 5 Ch. is son of Prithulaksha, and great-grandson of Romapada; in 13 Ff. he is son of Romapada: in 22 Dg. we have Bhadratha, probably the same with Brihadratha, but he is made the great-grandson of Prithulaksha. See Bhadratha.

Brihadratha, king of Magadha, son of Basu, 7 Cf. 14 Fb. Int. p. 35. l. 22.

Brihadratha, king of Kausambi, son of Timi, 9 Ka. 14 Jb.

Brihadratha, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Satadhanwa, 8 Ah. 16 Bb. Int. p. 14. l. 35.

Brihanmana, son of Brihadratha of the Angga family, 5 Ch. 7 Ad. 13 Ef. seems to be the same with the following person.

Brihannana, king of Angga, seems to be the same with the preceding person; but in 23 Ab. he is called son of Brihaddurbha, whom I take to be the same with Brihadbhanu, brother or son of Brihadratha. See Prithulaksha.

Brihaspati. See Vrihaspati.

Brihata, } See Brihatkshetra.
Brihatchhatra. }

Brihati, wife of Rupu king of Brahmawarta, 18 Cd.

Brihatkarma. See Brihadkarma.

Brihatkaya, of the Hastinapur family, in 7 Ae. is made son of Brihaldhana, a grandson of Ajamirha; but in 13 Fg. two generations are omitted, and he is son of Ajamirha, and therefore considered as head of the branch of the Family of the Moon, which in the Sri Bhagawata is given to Brihadesu.

Brihatkshetra, Brihatchhatra, or Brihata, king of Antarbeda, in 7 Ed. is made son of Manyu son of Bitatha or Baradwaja; in 13 Hf. he is made son of Bitatha, and brother of Manyu; in 22 Kf. he is son of Suhotra king of Kasi, who is son of Bitatha, and perhaps the same with Manyu. Int. p. 11. l. 43. p. 12. l. 14. p. 33. l. 46. See Purumirha.

Brihatsena, son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra, 7 Ib. 15 Ff.

Brihatsena, king of Magadha, son of Sunakshatra or Sunakshetra, 7 Cg. 14 Fc. Int. p. 36. l. 18.

Brijinawan, } son of Kroshta, 6 Bd. 13
Brijinawan, } Cd. 20 Dd. See Saphal.

Brika, king of the West, son of Prithu, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Kc. See next person.

Briko, son of Hiranyaksha, or of Pawana, king of the North-west, 3 Hf. He may have been anterior to Brika, son of Prithu: for by his father's side he was grandson of Kasyapa, while Prithu was the 11th in descent from Swayambhuwa, contemporary with Kasyapa's father; but then Diti, grandmother of Brika, son of Hiranyaksha, was the 7th in descent from Prithu. This difficulty probably arises from two Kasyapas having been confounded: so that the Kasyapa, grandfather of Brika, was

not in reality the son of Marichi, but a person of a later period bearing the same name.

Brika, king of Ayodhya, in 11 Ac. is called son of Bhanuka, in 12 Ag. son of Charuruka, and in 24 Dh son of Ruruka: all these three names, however, probably mean the same person. Int. p. 31. l. 39. I place him before the three following Brikas, because he preceded Rama Chandra, while they were nearly contemporary with Sri Krishna, who was long after Rama.

Brika, son of Sura, and uncle of Sri Krishna, 6 Hc. Kh. 15 Ic.

Brika, son of Batsaka, and nephew of the preceding Brika, 6 Ih. 15 Hd.

Brika, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 7 Hb. 15 Kf.

Brikabhi. See Bikriti.

Brikadewa, daughter of Dewaka, married to Basudewa, 21 Cd. This is probably another name for Dhritadewa.

Brikadewa, son of Basudewa by Santidewa, 21 Eb.

Brikala, son of Sishti, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Ec.

Brikana, son of Dewanjaya, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Ed.

Brikateja, son of Sishti, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Fc.

Briksha or Lata, progenitor of plants, a person probably entirely allegorical, although a person may have obtained this name by his care of, or attention to, these objects. Lata means properly a climbing plant. He is called son of Kasyapa by Ila or Ira, 2 Eh. 17 Hc. Int. p. 5 l. 24.

Brikshetra, son of Kuru, king of Kuruchhatra: In 23 Ib. it is he who carries on the line of the kings of Kuru, Antarbeda, Hastinapur, Kausambi or Pratishthana; but he is not called a king: and in 7. and 14. he seems to be called Parikshita, and has no issue, while the descendants given in 23. to Janmejaya his son, are in 7. and 14. given to Jahanu or Sudhanwa, his brother.

Brisa or Brisha, son of Sangjaya or Sanjaya, son of Sura, 6 Dh. 15 Fd.

Brisala or Brishala, a tribe of the Sudra cast in the Andhra nation, one of whom founded the last great dynasty of Hindu kings called Andhrajatikas, 8 Da. 16 F. Int. p. 14. l. 42.

Brisha or Brishni. See Dhrishti, son of Kunti.

Brisha, son of Sangjaya. See Brisa.

Brisha or Briswa, son of Sri Krishna by Nagnajiti or Satya, 7 Eb. 15. Hf.

Brisha or Briswa, son of Krishna by Kalindi, 7 Eb. 15 Df.

Brisha, son of Brishasena of the Angga family, 23 Ae. On this authority he is the 37th in descent from Raudraswa, king of Pratishthana, while Pandu, contemporary with Krishna, is the 24th in descent from the same prince. This Brisha therefore was subsequent to Brisha the son of Krishna.

Brishabha, son of Arjun or Sahasrabahu, 5 Bg. 13 Be.

Brishabha or Rishabha, son of Kusagra of the Magadha family, 7 Cf. 14 Fb. See Risata.

Brishadarbha, a country in India. Int. p. 18. l. 19.

Brishadarbha, son of Sibi, 13 De. 22 Bf. Int. p. 18. l. 19.

Brishakara, son of Brisha, Brishni or Dhrishti, 20 Fh.

Brishakapi, one of the eleven chief Rudras. According to 2 Hh. he was son of Bhuta by Sarupa; but according to 18 He. he was son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, sister of Sarupa.

Brishala. See Brisala.

Brishaparwa or Brashaparwa in 3 Gg. is made son of Dana, and grandson of Kasyapa; but in 17 Ig. he is made son of the latter by Dana.

Brishasena, of the Angga family, according to 7 Af. was son of Karna, the adopted son of Adhiratha; but according to 14 Ab. he was son of Adhiratha, and father of Karna; and farther, he is there confounded with Sata, who according to 23 Ad. was son of Adhiratha, and father of Karna.

Brishnabridhi, son of Sudhanya of the Ayodhya family, 24 Ed.

Brishnemana or Brishtimana, king of Kausambi, son of Kabiratha, 9 Ef. 14 Fg.

Brishni, son of Kroshta, and grandson of Yadu, 20 Ed. See Brishni, son of Anamitra.

Brishni, son of Madhu, 14 in descent from Yadu by Sahasrajit, 5 Bg. In 13 Bf. he is made son of Bitihotra, and grandson of Madhu Sudanu, the same with Madhu.

Brishni, son of Kunti, 15th in descent from Yadu by Kroshta See Dhrishti.

Brishni, son of Dasaratha, 18 Dg. Int. p. 25. l. 45; p. 26. l. 22, 38. See Brishni, son of Anamitra.

Brishni, son of Satwata, 6 Cb. 21 Dd. Int. p. 26. l. 9, &c. See Brishni, son of Anamitra.

Brishni or Dhrishti, son of Bhajamana, and nephew of Brishni, son of Satwata, 6 Ac.

Brishni, son of Anamitra, 6 Dc.

Great confusion exists among the personages of this name, two of whom seem also to have been called Dhrishti. Brishni, the son or grandson of Madhu, and Brishni or Dhrishti, the son of Kunti, seem to be abundantly distinguished from the others, all of whom have been more or less confounded. In 21 Dd. the son of Satwata has no issue; in 6 Cb. he has a numerous progeny, among whom is a son named Sumitra. In 13 Dg. again, the father of Sumitra is made son of Dasaratha, who, according to 5. and 21. is a remote ancestor of Satwata. Farther, in 13. the father of Sumitra has another son named Saphalka; but in 6. Saphalka is made son of Brishni, the son of Anamitra, who again is the grandson of Sumitra. Still farther, in 20. Brishni, the son of Khroshta, is made brother of Andhaka, the father of Saphal, no doubt the same with Saphalka. By these means very numerous and perplexing transpositions have taken place among the descendants of Kroshta the son of Yadu, one of the most distinguished lines of Hindu chiefs; and this has no doubt given rise to some absurd anachronisms. Int. p. 25. l. 45; p. 26. l. 35. See Saphal and Sumitra.

Brishtimana. See Brishnemana.

Briswa, son of Sri Krishna by Nagnajiti. } See Brisha.
Briswa, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi. }

Brithusrawa or Pritusrawa, or perhaps more properly Prithusrawa, (the names of two brothers commencing with Prithu,) son of Sasabindu, 5 Be. 13 Cd. Int. p. 25. l. 8. See Rukmakawacha and Sasabindu.

Buca, a Hindu chief. Int. p. 15. l. 20.

Buddha, a sect pretending to follow the dictates of wisdom. Int. p. 8. l. 44.

Buddhi, that is wisdom, child of Daksha Prajapati the son of Brahma, 4 Gf.

Budha, daughter of Atri, 17 Cb.

Budha, son of Soma, fabled to be the deity of the planet which Europeans call Mercury, 5 Ea. 13 Ea. 20 Ea. Int. p. 30. l. 13.

Budha, king of Besala, son of Begawan, 10 Fh. Int. p. 38. l. 18. See Trinobindhu.

Burishena, son of Saryati Raja, 10 Fc.

Byoma, son of Dasharu, 5 Cg. 13 Df. 20 Eh. 21 Aa.

Byushawa, king of Ayodhya, son of Brahmeshtha, 24 Ih. Kd. Probably the same with Pushya.

Byushitaswa, king of Ayodhya, son of Tangsu, 12 Ge. Int. p. 33. l. 40. See next person.

Byushitaswa, king of Ayodya, son of Khangkana, 24 Ig. Int. p. 35. l. 33. The one of these princes is placed long before the time of Rama Chandra, and the other of the same name long after this hero; but still there may have been only one Byushitaswa, transferred by a mistake in one authority to a wrong period. He was probably the same with Bidhriti.

Byushta, king of Brahmawarta, son of Pusparna, 2 Gb.

Byushta, son of Bibhubasha, 3 Ib.

C.

Calcutta, a city. Int. p. 18. l. 31.

Cast, doctrine of. Int. p. 14. l. 22; p. 28. l. 41. See Mahapadma dynasty, Sakadwip, Samba, and Vaisya.

Chaidya, son of Chedi Raja, 5 Cg.

Chakara or Chakra, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Sunandana, 8 Ee. 16 Ed. See Siwaswati.

Chakra, king of Kausambi son of Nemi, 9 Ee. Int. p. 13. l. 23. See Nemchakra.

Chakra, king of Bharatkhanda. See Chakara.

Chaksha, Chakshusha, or Kshu, of the Pratishthana family, and brother of Sabhanara, in 5 Ed. and 13 Fc is son of Anu; in 22 Ed. he is son of Kaksheya, 9 in descent from Puru brother of Anu.

Chakshusha, king of Brahmawarta, in 2 Hc. is son of Sarbatajas; in 18 Ce. he is son of Rupu, the two Tables differing entirely in the princes intermediate between Chakshusha and Dhruwa, See Nadwala and Pushkarni.

Chakshusha, king of Besala, son of Khanitra, 10 Fd. Int. p. 38. l. 9. See Bibingsati.

Chakshusha of the Pratishthana family. See Chaksha.

Chama. See Charu.

Champa or Changchu, king of Ayodhya, son of Harita, 11 Ab. 12 Ag. 24 Dg. Int. p. 31. l. 38; p. 32. l. 14.

Champa, king of Angga, son of Prithulaksha, 22 Dh. Int. p. 19. l. 5.

Champapuri, a city on the south side of the Ganges, a little above Bhagalpur; in 11 Ab. it is said to have been founded by Champa king of Ayodhya; but in 22 Dd. this action is attributed to Champa king of Angga, which is the most probable account, as the city is in Angga. Int. p. 19. l. 6; p. 32. l. 14.

Chandra or Ardra, king of Ayodhya, son of Biswagandhi or Bishtaraswa, 10 Bd. 12 Bc. 24 Ad. Int. p. 30. l. 44, 45; probably the same with Dundhumara or Kubalyaswa. See Yubanaswa.

Chandra, son of Sri Krisha by Nagnajiti, 7 Db. See Virchandra.

Chandrabangsi, Somabangsi, or Family of the Moon, descended of Soma the son of Atri. Int. p. 3. l. 42; p. 7. l. 24; p. 8. l. 11; p. 9. l. 16—p. 28. *ad finem.* See sheets 5—9, 13—16, and 20—23; also Sahadewa daughter of Dewaka.

Chandrabhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 7 Bb. 15 Cf.

Chandrabiggya, Chandrabigya, } king of Magadha, or Bharatkhanda son of Bijaya, 8 Eg. 16 Eg.

Chandragupta, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Dasaratha, 8 Ag. 16 Bf. Int. p. 14. l. 30.

Chandrama, (that is lunar month) son of Atri, 4 Af. 17 Cb. Is this the same with Soma? See Chandrama son-in-law of Daksha Prajapati.

Chandrama, son of Vali or Bali king of heaven, earth, and hell, 17 De.

Chandrama, married to 27 daughters of Daksha Prajapati king of Brahmawarta, that is to the 27 constellations of the lunar zodiac, 2 Fg. 19 Hc. Int. p. 5. l. 33. Is this the same with Chandrama the son of Atri, and his wives by mistake transferred to the time of Daksha Prajapati king of Brahmawarta, in place of Daksha Prajapati son-in-law of Swayambhuwa.

Chandraswa, son of Kubalaswa. See Bhadraswa.

Chandratapana, son of Vali or Bali king of heaven, earth, and hell, 17 De.

Changchu. See Champa king of Ayodhya.

Charadeshna or Charudesna, son of Sri Krishna by Rukmini, 7 Ab. 15 Af.

Charsuni, son of Arjama, 3 Cc.

Charu or Chama, son of Sri Krishna by Rukmini, 7 Bb. 15 Bf.

Charubinda or Charuchandra, } son of Sri Krishna by Rukmini, 7 Ab. 15 Af.

Charudeha, son of Sri Krishna by Rukmini, 7 Ab. 15 Af.

Charudesna. See Charudeshna.

Charugupta, son of Sri Krishna by Rukmini, 7 Ab. 15 Af.

Charupada, king of Antarbeda son of Namasya, 5 Fd. Int. p. 31. l. 8.

Charuraka, 12 Ag.; probably the same with Bhanuka, being the son of Bijaya, and the father of Brika.

Chaturangga, king of Angga son of Romapada Chitraratha or Dasaratha, 5 Dg. 22 Dg.

Chaturkal or Chaturkala, a dynasty in Magadha or Bharatkhanda, which had not appeared when the genealogies were composed, and is probably imaginary; but by the Hindus is interpreted to mean the Mogols descended of Timur, 8 Gb. 16 Gb.

Chaturmasiya, son of Savita, 3 Ec.

Chayawana, king of Pangchala son of Mitrayu, 7 Hg. 14 Bc; may perhaps be the same with Pangchawana grandson of Mitrayu.

Chedi desa, a kingdom, probably deriving its name from Chedi the son of Kusika; but its kings are not mentioned as his descendants, although they may have been so, 6 Ke, 21 Kb. Int. p. 25. l. 29. See Sisupala.

Chedi Raja, son of Kusika, 5 Cg. Int. p. 25. l. 23.

Chedipa, son of Basu, 7 Ef.

Chhaya or Suvarna, wife of Bibaswana or Surya, 3 Ac.

Chhya, wife of Kinara son of Brahma, and uncle of Bibaswana, 4 Kb.

Chibilaka, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Lamwadara, 8 Eb. 16 Eb.

Chitra, one of the constellations of the lunar zodiac, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and married to Chandrama, 2 Gg. 19 Gd.

Chitra, daughter of Basudewa. See Subhadra.

Chitragu, son of Sri Krishna by Nagnajiti or Satya, 7 Db. 15. Hf.

Chitraka or Chitraratha of the Chandrabangsi tribe. Concerning this eminent person there is great confusion. In 6 Ed. Chitraka is the son of Brishni, the bro-

ther of Saphalka, and the father of Prithu Biprithu and Biduratha. In 13 Ih. the son of Brishni and brother of Saphalka is called Chitraratha, and along with Prithu and Biduratha, his sons according to 6, there have been transferred to him four children, which in 6 Ed. are called sons of Andhaka the son of Satwata, who is great-great-great grand-uncle of Chitraka. In 20 Gc. and 21 Ea. Chitraka brother of Saphal, no doubt the same with Saphalka, and father of Prithu and Biprithu, is made son of Andhaka the son of Kroshta, and brother of Brishni, who in 6 is Chitraka's father. But I have little doubt of this being an error, and that Andhaka son of Kroshta and Andhaka son of Satwata are the same person; for by the Haribangsa, Basudewa, 5th in descent from Kroshta son of Yadu, is married to the daughters of Dewaka 43 in descent from the same Kroshta, which is a violent anachronism; in the Sri Bhagawata again, both Basudewa, and Dewaka his father-in-law, are 44 generations from Kroshta, which shows, that in this part the genealogy in 6 is preferable to that in 20 and 21. In the last mentioned sheet, besides Prithu and Biprithu, ten other sons are given to Chitraka; but these are quite different from the four sons of Andhaka the son of Satwata in 6 Ed. and may probably have been sons of Chitraka the son of Brishni, although not mentioned in 6 or 13, just as Biduratha, brother of Prithu and Biprithu, is omitted in 21. Among these ten sons, in 21 is Sura the father of Basudewa; but in 6, this Sura was 9 in descent from Andhaka the son of Satwata, without any person of the name of Chitraka intervening; while in 15 Aa. Sura, the father of Vasudewa, is 6 in descent from another Sura, grandson of Chitraratha brother of Saphalka, and therefore the same with Chitraka On the whole the genealogy from Yadu to Krishna in the Sri Bhagawata (sheet 6) seems to be the most tenable, Int. p. 26. l. 20, 28: p. 27. l. 4. &c. See also Sandewa.

Chitraka, king of Ayodhya. See Takshaka.

Chitraketu, son of Basishtha, 4 Fc.

Chitraketu, son of Lakshmana the brother of Rama Chandra, 11 Ce. 12 Hh.

Chitraketu, son of Dewabhaga. See Chitraratha.

Chitraketu, son of Sri Krishna by Jamwawati or Jambawati, 7 Db. 15 Ef.

Chitrangga, or Chitranggada, } son of Santana, king of Hastinapur, 7 Fh. 14 Fd.

Chitraratha, son of Medhatithi king of Saka, 5 in descent from Swayambhuva, 2 Ce.

Chitraratha, son of Rusheku, Ruseku, or Ushadgu, 4 in descent from Kroshta of the Yadu family, 5 Bd. 13 Cd. 20 De.

Chitraratha, king of Bharatkhanda son of Gaya, 20 in descent from Swayambhuva, 1 Ch.

Chitraratha, king of Angga. Concerning this person there are many differences. In 5 Dg. he is considered as the same with Romapada son of Dharmaratha; but in 13 Ff. and 22 Dg. he is son of Dharmaratha and father of Romapada. He is called the friend of Dasaratha, and this has been interpreted to be Dasaratha the father of Rama Chandra king of Ayodhya, and may have been so, although in the genealogies there are many more generations between this Dasaratha and the creation by Brahma, than between this event and Chitraratha; but the generations in the Family of the Sun have been multiplied beyond measure. Besides there is in the Family of the Moon a Dasaratha nearly contemporary with Chitraratha, and this may have been his friend.

Chitraratha, brother of Saphalka. See Chitraka of the Chandrabangsi.

Chitraratha, king of Mithila son of Suparswaka or Srutayu, 11 Gd. 12 Bh. Int. p. 36. l. 2.

Chitraratha or Chitraketu, son of Dewabhaga, a brother of Basudewas, 6 Ah. 15 Dd.

Chitraratha, king of Kausambi, in 9 Ef. is son of Ukata; in 14 Fg. he is son of Nemchakra, and Ukata is omitted.

Chitrasena, son of Narishyanta, 10 Hc. 12 Fb. This may be the same with Dama.

Chitrasena, son of Satrughana, 11 Dc. 12 Ih.

Chola, king of Chola desa son of Akrira, 21 Kf.

Chola desa, the country in the vicinity of what Europeans call Tanjore in the south of India, Int. p. 23. l. 21.

Chumasa, one of the nine immortal Sidhas, son of Rishabha, 1 Fd.

Chyawan or Chyawana, king of Magadha, Int. p. 35. l. 12. In 7 Cf. and 23 Eb.

he is son of Suhatra, and grandson of Sudhanu; in 14 Fb. he is son of the latter, and Suhatra is omitted.

Colony of Swayambhuva or sons of Brahma. See Swayambhuva and Dandaka, Int. p. 5. l. 12, &c. p. 6. l. 12; p. 15. l. 45.

D.

Dadhibahana. See Khanapana.

Daityas, a warlike people, called also Danas or Archers. They are considered also as evil genii; but seem to have been the followers of one of the Kasyapas, as their chiefs were his descendants. See Dana.

Daksha, son of Chitrasena, 10 Hc.; seems to be the same with Riksha.

Daksha or Datta, son of Usenara, 5 De. 13 Ed.

Daksha Prajapati, son of Brahma, married to Prasuti the daughter of Swayambhuva, 1 Ka. 4 Gb. He.; 17 Ia. Int. p. 5. l. 32. &c. Some of his 16 children, perhaps many of them, were daughters. There is room to suspect, that many of the daughters of this person have been transferred to the next person of the same name; for these ladies are said to have been married either to the companions of Swayambhuwa, or to the sons of these first colonists. See Anggira, Asikni, Bhuta, Chandrama, Dana, Dharma, Kasyapa, Krishswa, and Mahadewa. See also Daksha Prajapati, son of Pracheta.

Daksha Prajapati, son of Pracheta. His sons having dedicated themselves to God, the family failed in the direct male line, and he was last king of Brahmawarta. Numerous astronomical and allegorical personages are attributed to this Daksha Prajapati as daughters, or as grandchildren by his daughters; that is to say, he employed himself in the study of the stars, of nature, and of religious ceremonies. There is great reason, however, to suppose, that many of these allegories should be referred to Daksha Prajapati the son of Brahma; because the persons, to whom these daughters were given in marriage, that is, who were instructed in the above mentioned branches of knowledge, long preceded the last king of Brahmawarta, having been either the companions of Swayambhuva, or the immediate sons of such companions, while the last king of Brahmawarta was the 17th in descent from that prince. Several of the same allegorical personages, attributed by some genealogists to Daksha Prajapati, are by others attributed to Kardama Prajapati, one of Swayambhuva's conpanions; which would seem to imply a conviction, that it was to the earliest period of the Hindu colony to which such allegories should be referred, 2 Fg. 19 Ec. Int. p. 5. l. 32; p. 6. l. 19.

Dakshina (South), wife of Yagya, 4 Gc.

Dala, king of Ayodhya son of Briddhasarma, 12 Fh. 24 Ge. Int. p. 33. l. 37.

Dala, king of Ayodhya son of Paripatra. See Bala.

Dama, son of Narishyanta, 24 Ec. This may be the same with Chitrasena.

Dama, king of Besala son of Marutta, 10 Ff. Int. p. 38. l. 12.

Damaghosha or Damughos, king of Chedi desa, married to Srutasrawa, 6 Ke. 15 Kc. 21 Kb. Int. p. 25. l. 29.

Damana, son of Basudewa by Rohini, 21 Gb.

Damughos. See Damaghosha.

Dana or Danaka, daughter of Daksha Prajapati son of Pracheta, and married to Kasyapa, 2 Dg. This Kasyapa is usually supposed to be the son of Marichi, but this must be either a mistake, or Dana must have been married to Daksha Prajapati the son of Brahma, 3 Ff. 17 Fc. Ef. See Kasyapa, Sambara, and Danas.

Dana, son of Kasyapa by Dana or Danaka, 3 Ef, Fg. In some genealogies this Dana is omitted, and the progeny here attributed to him given to Kasyapa by Dana, 17 g.

Danas or Danus (archers), called also Daityas or Evil Genii. They appear to have been a warlike people, who seem early to have occupied Magadha, and the country adjacent towards the south; and whose chiefs sprung from one of the Kasyapas and Dana, and were of course, like the Family of the Sun, descended of Marichi. See Dana son of Kasyapa. Sarmishtha, daughter of one of these chiefs (3 Gh.), was married to Yayati king of Pratishthana, 5 in descent from Atri son of Brahma; and if Dana, this lady's great-grandmother, was daughter of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma, no anachronism would arise; but it is impossible, that

Yayati could be married to the great-grand-daughter of Dana, were she the daughter of Daksha Prajapati son of Pracheta, as is commonly supposed. Farther, Hayagriwa one of these Danas (3 Eg.) was killed by Vishnu, who, being son of Kasyapa the son of Marichi, was uncle or brother of Hayagriwa; and thus also the Danas were almost coeval with the first commencement of the Hindu colony. See Rahu.

Danaka, wife of Kasyapa. See Dana.

Dandaka raja of Dandakaranya, that is of Dandaka's forest. This prince was son of Ikshwaki first king of Ayodhya, 10 Cc. This forest may have been that which still skirts the roots of the Himaliya mountains, and which bounds Maha Kosala, the dominion of Ikshwaki, on the north; and Dandaka may have governed the Tharus, whose descendants still occupy these forests, and claim to be descended of the Family of the Sun, although their features indicate them to be of the Tartar race. Yet their chiefs may have been of the Family of the Sun, in which case we may perhaps infer, that the colony of Swayambhuva settled themselves peaceably in India, and gained their possessions by civilizing, and not by destroying the original natives, and were thus entitled to be called the sons of Brahma or intelligence. Many other circumstances indeed seem to point out, that this colony conducted itself with moderation and justice, every dialect in India, especially, retaining many aboriginal words not derivable from the Sangskrita, which latter, no doubt, was the language of the colony.

Dandapani, king of Kausambi son of Bahinara, 9 Kc.

Dandsarma, son of Sura, 21 He.

Dantabakra, or Dantabaktra, king of Karusha desa, an incarnation of the god Kumbhakarna, and son of Bridhasarma, 6 Ic. 21 Hb. Int. p. 39. l. 6. See Prithukirti.

Danu. See Dana the tribe.

Darba, wife of Usinara, 22 Ce.

Darbhaka, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Ajatsatra, 8 Ad. 16 Bd.

Darbi, wife of Birachana, 3 Bf.

Darpa, offspring of Umuti, 4 Gg.

Darsa, son of Dhatta, 3 Gc.

Darsa, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi, 7 Fb. 15 Df.

Darsani, wife of Baruna king of the West, 3 Hc.

Dasa, son of Dharma by Basu, 3 Ga.

Dasaratha, son of Navaratha a chief of the Family of the Moon, 6 Ch. 13 Df. 21 Ab. Int. p. 25. l. 37, &c. In 13 the descendants attributed to this person are quite different from those attributed to him in 5 and 21, and seem to be nearly the same with those which these authorities attribute to Satwata. Under the head of Chitraratha king of Angga I have mentioned, that it was probably this Dasaratha who was his friend.

Dasaratha, king of Angga. In 22 Dg. he is considered as the same with Romapada, and is made son of Chitraratha, who probably named him Dasaratha after his friend; in 13 Ff. Romapada is son of Chitraratha, and no mention is made of Dasaratha; and, finally, in 5 Dg. Romapada is the same with Chitraratha, who is only the friend of Dasaratha.

Dasaratha or Sataratha, king of Ayodhya son of Mulaka or Pulaka, 11 Ah. 12 Fg. 24 Fg, Gd. Int. p. 33. l. 36.

Dasaratha, king of Ayodhya son of Aja, 11 Cb. 12 Gh. 24 Gg. 25 Hd. Int. p. 34. l. 3. This being by far the most celebrated person of the name, the actions of the others are sometimes transferred to him.

Dasaratha, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, and founder of the Mauriya dynasty, 8 Af. 16 Bf.

Dasarba in 5 Cg. and 13 Df. is made son of Nirbriti, and grandson of Dhrishti or Brishni; but in 20 Eh. he is made son of Brisha, the same with Brishni, and Nirbriti is altogether omitted.

Dasarneyu, son of Raudraswa king of Pratishthana, 22 Dc. Perhaps this is the same with Brateyu son of Raudrasya.

Dasha, wife of Pusparna king of Brahmawarta, 2 Gb.

Dasudewa. See Basudewa.

Datta, son of Atri Muni, 4 Af. 17 Cb.

Datta, son of Usinara. See Daksha.

Datta, son of Sura, 21 Fe.

Daya, child of Daksha Prajapati the son of Brahma, 4 Ff.

Desa, in ancient Hindu geography, is the division of a Khanda, which again is a portion of a Dwipa. The Hindus now usually reckon 56 desas in that part of the world which is tolerably known to their geographers. Int. p. 7. l. 45.

Most of these are in their own country, but several are beyond its boundaries. The original division seems to have been into 9 desas, from 9 brothers of Bharata, who each obtained governments under him as sovereign of Bharatkhanda (1 Bd, &c. Int. p. 7. l. 31.) which then probably occupied only the countries near the junction of the Yamuna and Ganges.

Devada. See Dewadasa.

Devimirha, son of Brihata, 22 Kg. I suspect, that he is the same with Dwimirha son of Hasti, who in 22 is omitted, and that the name should have been really Dwimirha, I having read *ev* in place of *w*.

Devimurddha, one of the Danas, son of Dana or Kasyapa, 3 Fg. 17 g.

Devodasa or Dewadasa, king of Kasi son of Bhimaratha, 5 Fd. 13 Hd. 22 Ac, Gc.

Dewabahu, son of Hridika, 6 Fd. 15 Ab.

Dewabardhana, Dewavardhana or Dewarakshita, son of Dewaka, 6 Ed. 15 Bh. 21 Bg.

Dewabarsha, son of Yagyabahu king of Salmali, 2 Bb.

Dewabhaga, son of Sura, 6 Ge, Ag. 21 Gb.

Dewabhuti, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Bhagawata, 8 Cc. 16 Db.

Dewabiti, wife of Ketumala king of Ketumalakhanda, 1 Ic.

Dewabrata. See Bhishma.

Dewabridha, son of Satwata, 6 Eb. 21 Cd. Int. p. 26. l. 6.

Dewadasa, king of Kasi. See Devodasa.

Dewadasa or Devada, king of Pangchala son of Mudgala, 7 Hf. 14 Bb. 23 Cb.

Dewadatta, son of Urusrava, 10 He. 12 Fd.

Dewadyumna, king of Bharatkhanda son of Dewatajit, 1 Ae.

Dewahuti, daughter of Swayambhuva king of Brahmawarta, and married to Kardama Prajapati, 1 Ha. 4 Gb, Ke.

Dewaka, son of Ahuka, 6 Ed. 15 Bh. 21 Bf. Int. p. 27. l. 21. All authorities give him four sons and seven daughters. 6 and 13 agree in the names of the sons; 21 differs a little in these, and still more in the names of the daughters. See Sahadewa daughter of Dewaka, and Chitraka.

Dewaka, son of Yudishthira by Paurawi, 9 Bc. 14 Df.

Dewaka, king of Ayodhya son of Bhanu; 11 Ee. Int. p. 36. l. 19, 25. See Sahadewa.

Dewaki, daughter of the first mentioned Dewaka, married to Basudewa, and mother of Sri Krishna, 6 Fd. If. 15 Cc. Dh. 21 Bg. Ca.

Dewakshatra, } son, or perhaps rather bro-
Dewakshetra, } ther of Dewaratha, 6 Ea. 21 Ac. Int. p. 26. l. 2.

Dewakuliya, wife of Udyitha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Bf. } Probably the same.
Dewakuliya, daughter of Purni Manu, 4 Ec. } Probably the same.

Dewala, a Rishi, son of Pratyusha, 19 Fe.

Dewamana, son of Akrura, 6 Bd. 13 Bh. Probably the same with Prasena.

Dewamirha, king of Mithila, son of Kritiratha or Sataratha, 10 Cf. 12 Be. 25 Ff. Int. p. 33. l. 21.

Dewamirha, son of Hridika, 6 Gd. 15 Ab. In 21 he is omitted, and his son Sura transferred to Chitraka, the source of many errors.

Dewanama, son of Hiranyaretasa king of Kusa, 2 Dc.

Dewanika, king of Ayodhya son of Kshemadhanwa, 11 Bc. 12 If. 24 Ie. Int. p. 35. l. 15.

Dewanjaya, king of Brahmawarta son of Uderadhi, 18 Dd.

Dewanta, son of Hridika, 21 Hf.

Dewapi, son of Pratipa or Pritipa, 7 Fg. 23 Id.

Dewarakshita, daughter of Dewaka son of Ahuka, married to Basudewa, 6 Fd. Hf. 15 Ch. 21 Cg. Da.

Dewarka, a place in Gujerat or Gurjara, 7 Eb. See Dwaraka.

Dewarata, king of Mithila son of Suketu, 10 Cd. 12 Bc. 25 Fc. Int. p. 31. l. 10.

Dewarata, or } son, or perhaps rather bro-
Dewaratha, } ther of Karambha or Karambhi, 6 Ea. 21 Ac. Int. p. 26. l. 2.

Dewasraba, or } son of Sura, 6 Ge. Bg.
Dewasrawa, } 15 Ec. 21 Gb.

Dewata, son of Brahma married to Prabha, 4 Hb.

Dewata, son of Krishwa by Dishuna, 2 Ih.

Dewatajit, king of Bharatkhanda son of Bridhasena, 1 Ad.

Dewati, wife of Mitra son of Kasyapa, 3 Ic.

Dewatithi, king of Hastinapur son of Krodhana, 7 Ff. 14 Gc.

Dewavardhana. See Dewabardhana.

Dewawana, son of Dewaka son of Ahuka, 6 Dd. 15 Ah. 21 Ag.

Dewayani, daughter of Sukra Acharya, married to Yayati king of Pratishthana, 1 Ke. 5 Ac, Ke. Int. p. 10. l. 40. See Biswamitra, Richika, and Yamadagni.

Diwimirha. See Dwimirha.

Dhaja, son of Habirdhana king of Brahmawarta, 19 Gb.

Dhamani, wife of Hradra son of Hiranya Kasyapa, 3 Df.

Dhanaka, in 5 Af. we have as son of Bhadrasena and brother of Durmada; in 13 Ae. he is son of Durmada and grandson of Bhadrasena; in 20 Af. we have Kanaka son of Durdama and grandson of Bhadrasrenya, all kings of Mahesmatipuri, and who seem to be the same personage. See Kanaka, &c.

Dhananjaya. See Arjuna son of Pandu.

Dhanenjaya, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Hd.

Dhaneshtha, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, feigned to be one of the constellations of the lunar zodiac, and married to Chandrama, 2 Hg. 19 Id.

Dhaneyu, son of Raudraswa king of Pratishthana, 22 Ke. perhaps the same with Dharmeyu, both names having nearly the same meaning.

Dhanwa, son of Kasi king of Kasi, 22 Ab.

Dhanwantari, } king of Kasi son of Dir-
Dhanwantra, } ghatama or Dirgatapa, 5 Fd. 13 Hd. 22 Ac.

Dhara, son of Dharma by Basu or Basu, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, on which account he is also called Basudhara, 3 Fa. 19 Cd.

Dhara, wife of Basudewa, 21 Fa.

Dharma, the deity of charity and justice, son of Brahma and companion of Swayambhuva, 1 Da. 2 Bg. Int. p. 2. l. 1. He is said to have married ten daughters of Daksha Prajapati, son of Pracheta, which occasions a violent anachronism. We must either therefore suppose, that the father-in-law of Dharma was Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma, or that the Dharma who married these ladies was the son of Brithusrawa. See next Dharma or Yama.

Dharma Raja of the south, or Yama, also a deity presiding over the infernal regions, and often confounded with the son of Brahma; but he was son of Bibaswana or Surya, that is, the deity of the Sun, 3 Ae 17 Cd. It is to be suspected, that some of the ladies, usually called daughters of Daksha Prajapati son of Pracheta, were actually married to this Dharma, as one of them is called Jami or Yami, that is, the wife of Yama; but neither this Dharma nor the preceding one was nearly contemporary with the son of Pracheta.

Dharma, 4 in descent from Yadu, of the Family of the Moon, in 5 Ad. is son of Kaihaya and father of Nitra; in 13 Ad. he is son of Haihaia, no doubt the same with Kaihaya, but Nitra is omitted; finally in 20 Ad. one person Dharmanetra is made of the father and son, and he is made son of Haihaya. See Sahangi.

Dharma, son of Gandhari, 4 in descent from Yadu's brother Druya, 5 Cd.

Dharma, son of Brithusrawa or Prithusrawa, 8 in descent from Yadu, and nearly contemporary with Daksha Prajapati son of Pracheta, some of whose daughters were married to a Dharma. See Dharma son of Brahma.

Dharmabridha, son of Saphalka, 6 Cd. 13 Eh. may be the same with Dharmadhuka.

Dharmadhrik, son of Chitraka, 21 Fa.

Dharmdhuka, son of Saphal, 20 Fe. may be the same with Dharmabridha.

Dharmadwaja, king of Mithila, son of Kusadhaja, 10 Bh. 12 Bf. Int. p. 34. l. 8.

Dharmaketu, king of Kasi son of Suketana or Suketu, 5 Ff. 13 He. 22 Af.

Dharmakshatra, king of Magadha son of Subrata, 7 Ch. Int. p. 36. l. 29.

Dharmamitra, father of Dushanta king of Antarbeda, 21 Id. this is probably another name for Raibhya, see that name; and is also probably the same with Dharmanetra next mentioned. Int. p. 23. l. 10.

Dharmanetra, king of Antarbeda son of Tangsarasa, 22 Hd. See Dharmamitra.

Dharmaratha, king of Angga son of Dibiratha, 5 Df. 13 Fe. 22 Dg.

Dharmasa. See Durdama.

Dharmeyu, son of Raudrasya king of Antarbeda, 5 Gg. See Dhaneyu.

Dharmika, king of Besala son of Kshamnetra, 10 Fe. Int. p. 38. l. 11.

Dharoni, wife of Dhruwa son of Dharma by Basu, 3 Da.

Dhashta, son of Chrishta, 10 Ge. 24 Ce.

Dhata, son of Bhrigu, 4 Df. Int. p. 4. l. 31.

Dhata, son of Kasyapa and Aditi. See Dhatta.

Dhataki, child of Bitihotra king of Puskara dwipa. 2 Bf.

Dhatta or Dhata, son of Kasyapa and Aditi, 3 Fc. 17 Ac

Dhenumati, wife of Dewadyumna king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Be.

Dhi, wife of Manyu son of Brahma, 4 Ab.

Dhishana, wife of Habirdhana. See Habirdhani.

Dhishuna, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and married to Krishswa, 2 Ih. See Krishswa.

Dhrashta, son of Hiranyaksha, 3 Gf.

Dhratabrata, son of Brahma, 4 Db.

Dhratadrata. See Dhritibrata.

Dhrishna, son of Kukura in 21 Ce. occupies the place which Bhani and Biloma do in 6. and 13.

Dhrishta or Dhrishti, son of Sradhadewa king of Ayodhya, 10 Gb. 12 Eb. 24 Cb.

Dhrishta, son of Arjuna or Sahusrabahu, 20 Bg.

Dhrishta, son of Sringjaya, 21 Ae.

Dhristadumna, } king of Pangchala son
Dhrishtadyumna, } of Drapada, 14 Ad. 23 Ce.

Dhrishtaketu, king of Kasi in 5 Ff. and 13 He. is made son of Satyaketu; but in the former he has a son named Sukamara, while in 13 he has no issue; in 22 Ag. again, in place of being father of Sukamara, he is made son of this prince, and the addition of Bibhu renders him great grandson of Satyaketu. I suspect, that in fact Dhrishtaketu and Bibhu are two names for one person.

Dhrishtaketu, king of Mithila son of Sudhrita, Sudhrityaka, or Dhritiman, 10 Ce. 12 Bd. 25 Fd. Int. p. 32. l. 30.

Dhrishtaketu, king of Pangchala son of Dhrishtadumna or Dhrishtadyumna, 14 Ad. 23 Ce.

Dhrishtaketu, king of Kaikeya. See Dhrishtiketu.

Dhrishti, son of Sradhadewa. See Dhrishti.

Dhrishti or Brishni, son of Kunti, son of Kratha or Bhima, 5 Cg. 13 Df. 20 Eh.

Dhrishti. See Brishni, son of Bhajamana.

Dhrishti Ketu or Dhristaketu, king of Kaikeyadesa, father-in-law of Sri Krishna, 6 Ke. 7 Ka. See Kaikeya and Prithukirti.

Dhrita, son of Dharma, descended of Yadu, 5 Cd.

Dhrita, son of Soma, descended of Anu, brother of Yadu, 14 Ac.

Dhritabratha. See Dhritibrata.

Dhritadewa, daughter of Dewaka, married to Basudewa, 6 Ed. Ff. 15 Bh. Probably the same with Brikadewa.

Dhritarashtha. See Dhritarashtra, the third in order following.

Dhritarashtra, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Id.

Dhritarashtra, son of Vali, four in descent from Kasyapa, 17 Ce.

Dhritarashtra, Dhritarashtha, or Dritarastra, son of Vayasa by his brother Bichitrabirya's widow, although on this account he is often called son of Bichitrabirya, 7 Eh. 9 Aa. 14 Ce. 23 Hd. Int. p. 13. l. 4; p. 22. l. 40.

Dhriti, wife of Manu, son of Brahma, 4 Ab.

Dhriti, son of Bijaya, 7 Ad. 14 Aa. 23 Ac.

Dhriti, king of Mithila, son of Bitahabya, 11 Gh. Int. p. 36. l. 42.

Dhritibrata, Dhritabratha, or Dhratadrata, son of Dhriti, the son of Bijaya, 7 Ad. 14 Aa. 23 Ac.

Dhritiman, king of Mithila, son of Mahabira, 25 Fd. Int. p. 31. l. 11. Seems to be the same with Sudhrita.

Dhritimana, son of Jawinara, 22 Kg. I suspect him to be the same with Kritimana or Kritima, son of Jawinara or Yawinara.

Dhritirata, Kritiratha, or Kirtirata, king of Mithila, son of Mahadriti or Mahidhruva, 10 Cf. 12 Be. 25 Fg. Int. p. 33. l. 22. In 10. he is grandson of Visruta; but in 12. he is son of Bisruta, no doubt the same with Visruta, and Mahadriti is omitted.

Dhruba or Dhruva, son of Basudewa by Rohini, 6 Bg. 15 Bd.

Dhrubasandhi, king of Ayodhya, son of Susandhi, 25 Dd. Int. p. 31. l. 33.

Dhrubasandhi or Dhruwasandhi, king of Ayodhya, son of Pushya or Pushpa, 11 Bg. 12 Ig. Int. p. 31. l. 9, 33; p. 35. l. 24. Seems to be the same with Subhasandhi.

Dhruva, king of Brahmawarta, son of Uttanapada or Utanapada. See Druwa.

Dhruva, son of Dharma and Basa or Basu. See Dhruwa.

Dhruva, son of Santinara, king of Antarbeda, 5 Eg. Probably the same with Subahu son of Matinara.

Dhruva, son of Basudewa. See Dhruba.

Dhruwa or Dhruva, king of Brahmawarta, son of Uttanapada or Utanapada, 2 Ga. 18 Eb. These two authorities

differ totally for several generations respecting the wives and children of this prince's successors. See next person.

Dhruwa or Dhruva, son of Dharma by Basa or Basu, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, son of Pracheta, 3 Da. 19 Bd. If Basa was the daughter of this son of Pracheta, she could not be married to Dharma the son of Brahma, as is also stated. If Dharma was the son of Brahma, then his son Dhruwa would have lived anterior to Dhruwa the king of Brahmawarta; but if Basa was grand-daughter of Pracheta, this Dhruwa was descended of the son of Dharma in about the 19th degree. See Dharma.

Dhruwasandhi. See Dhrubasandhi.

Dhumaketu. See Dhuraketu.

Dhumini, wife of Ajamirha, king of Antarbeda, 22 If.

Dhunikera, a Dana, son of Dana, 3 Gg. See Dana.

Dhumrakesa, king of the South, son of Prithu, king of Brahmawarta, by Archi, 2 He.
Dhumrakesa, son of Krishaswa by Archi, 2 Ih.
(Can these be the same person?)

Dhumraketu, son of Bharata, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Cd.

Dhumraksha, king of Besala, son of Hemachandra. 11 Hb. 12 Df. Int. p. 38. l. 28.

Dhumranika, son of Medhatithi, king of Saka. 2 Be.

Dhundhumana or Bandhuman, king of Besala, son of Kebala, 10 Fg. Int. p. 38. l. 16. Probably the same with Bandhuka, son of Kebalakshya, 12 Df. See Bandhuka, Trinabindhu, and Besala.

Dhundumara or Dundhumara. See Kabalayaswa.

Dhuraketu or Dhumaketu, son of Trinabindhu, king of Besala, 11 Ib. As Trinabindhu seems to be the same with Dhundhumana, Bandhuka, Bandhuman, and Besala, Dhuraketu may be considered as the son of any of these personages.

Dibiratha, king of Angga, son of Khanapana or Dadhibahana, 5 Df. 13 Fe. 22 Df.

Dibya, son of Satwata, 6 Ch.

Diksha, wife of Dhratabrata, son of Brahma, 4 Db.

Dilipa or Khatwangga, king of Ayodhya, son of Angsuman, 11 Ae. 12 Ah. 24 Fc. 25 Df. Int. p. 33. l. 43.

Dilipa, king of Ayodhya, father of Raghu. Int. p. 32. l. 28. In 12 Gg. he is made son of Dirghabahu: and in 24 Gg. by a transposition of his ancestors, he becomes son of Duliduha. See Dirghabahu and Raghu.

Dilipa, king of Hastinapura, son of Rishya, 7 Fg. 14 Gc. He is five generations before Pandu contemporary with Sri Krishna, who lived long after Rama Chandra, and he again was descended of the latter Dilipa, king of Ayodhya. This Dilipa of Hastinapura seems to be the same with Bhimsena, son of Rikshya. See Rikshya.

Dilli, a city. See Indraprastha.

Dimatsena, king of Magadha, son of Sama. 7 Ch. Int. p. 36. l. 28.

Dinajpur. See Matsya.

Dirghabahu, king of Ayodhya, son of Khatwangga or Dilipa, the first according to 11 Ac.; but of Bisighra according to 12 Gg. Being father of Raghu, he ought to be the same with Dilipa the second; but many generations are usually placed between the two princes of this name. Int. p. 33. l. 43. See Raghu.

Dirghatama, or Dirghatapa, king of Kasi, in 5 Fc. is son of Rashtra, and grandson of Kasi; in 13 Hc. and 22 Ab. Rashtra being omitted, he is son of Kasi; in 22 Gf. he is son of Kasy, transposed for Kasi.

Dishta, son of Sradhadewa, king of Ayodhya, and ancestor of the kings of Besala, 10 Gb. 12 Eb. Int. p. 37. l. 32.

Diti, wife of Kasyapa, and daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Dg. 3 Ec. 17 Ec. See Kasyapa and Daksha Prajapati.

Diyata, son of Dundubhi, 15 Eg. Seems to be the same with Harisyota and Tittira.

Dosada, a tribe. See Rahu.

Drabina or Dravira, son of Sri Krishna by Jamwawati or Jambawati, 7 Db. 15 Ff.

Dramila, one of the nine immortal Siddhas, sons of Rishabha, 1 Fd.

Drana, son of Dharma by Basu, 3 Aa.

Drana an Acharya, preceptor to the five sons of Pandu, 7 Ih. 23 De. Int. p. 17. l. 39. His wife Kripi, according to 7. was 12 in descent from Ajamirha, king of Hastinapura; while Pandu, who ought to have been nearly contemporary with Drana, was 18 in descent from the same prince. In 23. the wife of Drana is eight descents

from Ajamirha, while Pandu is 13. See Vasishta.

Drapad, Drapada or Drupada, king of Pangchala, 9 Ab. In 23 Cd. he is son of Prasata, and grandson of Jantu; in 7 Hh. the name of his father is written Prishata, and he is great-grandson of Jantu, another Prishata being interposed; finally, in 14 Bd. both Prishatas are omitted, and Drupada becomes son of Jantu. See Prasata and Prishata. Int. p. 17. l. 19.

Drapadi, one of the five virgins to whom the Brahmans daily pray, daughter of Drapada, king of Pangchala, and married to the five sons of Pandu, 9 Ab. 14 Bd. Int. p. 17. l. 19.

Dravina, king of the North, son of Prithu, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ie.

Dravina, son of Dhara or Basudhara, son of Dharma, 3 Fb. 19 Ce. If Dharma was the son of Brahma, and father of Dhara by Basu, then this Dravina preceded the king of the North; but if Basu, the mother of Dhara, was daughter of the last king of Brahmawarta, then I have placed the two Dravinas properly.

Dravira. See Drabina.

Dridhannwa, son of Satwadriti, 23 Ka. I take this to be the same with the Drirhanimi, son of Satyadhriti of the Sri Bhagawata. Between him and Suparswa, the next person of this line mentioned in both authorities, the Haribangsa inserts four generations entirely omitted in the Sri Bhagawata.

Drihahanu, son of Senajit, 7 Af. See Hanukasya.

Drihanemi. See Drirhanimi.

Driraruchi, son of Hiranyaretasa, king of Kusa, 2 Bc.

Drirhanimi or Drihanemi, son of Satyadhriti, 7 Ke. 14 Id.: seems to be the same with Dridhannwa. See that name.

Drirharatha, king of Angga, son of Jayadratha, 23 Ab.

Drirhaswa, king of Ayodhya, son of Kubalayaswa, Kubalayaswaka, Kubalaswa, or Dhundumara, 10 Ac. 12 Ad. 24 Ac. Int. p. 31. l. 12.

Drisadwati, wife of Biswamitra or Viswamitra, 20 Ie. 22 Ih.

Drishadewati, wife of Usenara, 22 Be.

Drishadwati, wife of Dewadasa, king of Kasi, 22 Ac.

Druhya. } See Druya.
Druja. }

Drupada. See Drapad.

Druti, wife of Nakta, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Cg.

Druvasa or Durbasa, a Muni, son of Atri, 4 Af. 17 Bb.

Druya, Druhya, or Druja, son of Yayati, king of Pratishthana, 5 Cc. 13 Fc. 17 Kh. 20 Bd. 22 Ca. Int. p. 22. l. 29, &c. He founded a branch of the family of the Moon, which according to the Sri Bhagawata lasted eight generations; but in the Mahabharata only four are mentioned. Anggarsetu or Arabdha, the third of these, was killed by Mandhata, king of Ayodhya, who, according to the Sri Bhagawata, was 23 descents from Marichi, while Arabdha was only nine descents from Atri, contemporary with Marichi. This anachronism chiefly, I believe, arises from the exaggerated number of generations given to the family of the Sun, especially in the Sri Bhagawata, and this should induce us to prefer the chronology of Valmiki.

Duduha, son of Ghrita, 22 Ce.

Duliduha, king of Ayodhya, son of Anamitra, 12 Fg. 24 Gg. Int. p. 33. l. 35. Seems to be the same with the Kalamashapada of 11. See Raghu and Sarwakarma.

Dumada. See 4th Durmada.

Dumdubhi. See Dundubhi, son of Andhaka.

Dundhumara. See Kabalayaswa.

Dundubhi, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Cg.

Dundubhi or Dumdubhi, son of Andhaka, 6 Fc. 15 Eg. See Tittira.

Durba, king of Kausambi, son of Nripanjaya, 9 Eh. Ka. 14 Ib.

Durbasa. See Druvasa.

Durbikshya. See Durvikshya.

Durdama or Dharmasa, son of Dhrita, 5 Cd. No doubt the same with the first of the Durmadas.

Durdama or Durmada, son of Bhadrasena or Bhadrasrenya, 5 Af. 13 Ae. 20 Ae.

Durdama, son of Basudewa by Rohini, 21 Gb. Probably the same with the third Durmada.

Durdamana, king of Kausambi, son of Satanika, 9 Kb.

Durjadhan or Duryadhana, king of Hastinapur, son of Dhritarashtha or Dhritarastra, 6 Ie. 9 Ab. 14 Bc. 23 He. Int. p. 12. l. 17; p. 13. l. 6; p. 19. l. 24.

Durmada, son of Dhrita, 14 Ad. No doubt the same with the first Durdama.

Durmada, son of Bhadrasrenya. See the second mentioned Durdama.

Durmada, son of Basudewa by Rohini, 6 Ag. 15 Bd. Probably the same with the third Durdama.

Durmada or Damada, son of Basudewa by Pauravi, 6 Bg. 15 Ad.

Durmakha, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Id.

Durmarsana, son of Sangjaya or Sanjaya, 6 Dh. 15 Fd.

Durmitra, a king, who is yet to appear, 8 Ge. 16 Hf.

Durvikshya or Durbikshya, wife of Brika, son of Sura, 6 Kg. 15 Ic.

Duryadhana. See Durjadhan.

Dushana, wife of Bhaubana, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Hf.

Dushyanta, son of Sughora Raja, 17 Ih.

Dushyanta Raja, son (probably by adoption) of Marutta, descended of Turbasu, son of Yayati, 5 Ce. See next person.

Dushyanta, king of Antarbeda, and husband of Sakuntala, son of Raibhya or Dharmamitra, 5 Dh. Int. p. 33. l. 17. This and Dushyanta Raja are probably the same person. Int. p. 23. l. 10, &c.

Duswasana, son of Dhritarashtha, 9 Ab.

Dusyanta, son of Medhatithi, second cousin of Dushyanta, king of Antarbeda, and father of Bitatha, who was adopted by Bharata, son of Dushyanta and Sakuntala, 13 He. 7 Fc. See Raudra.

Dwaraka, Dewarka, Dwarakapuri, or Kusathali, a town on the gulph of Cambay, as we call it, founded by Anarta, son of Sradhadewa, king of Ayodhya. It was the capital city in the dominions of several of Anarta's descendants, that is, of Anartadesa. Int. p. 37. l. 21. Dwaraka afterwards came, probably by the marriage of Balarama with Rewati, to the descendants of Yadu, and was a residence of Sri Krishna Chandra, brother of Balarama, 10 Ec. 24 Dc. Int. p. 28 l. 11 See Risata.

Dwimirha or Dewimirha, son of Hasti, king of Hastinapur, and ancestor of a line of chiefs in the family of the Moon, of whom 15 generations are enumerated in the Sri Bhagawata; and there is reason to think, that considerable curtailments have taken place, even in that work, upon this branch of the family, 7 Ke. 18 Ig. See Devimirha and Suparswa.

Dwipa, an island; also in the present system of Hindu geography seven great zones or portions, into which the earth is divided; but originally the seven Dwipas seem merely to have meant seven portions, into which the country round Brahmawarta was divided. The division of the whole earth, however, into these seven Dwipas is of very considerable antiquity; the restriction of these names to governments under the kings of Brahmawarta ended probably with that monarchy, 1 Db. &c. Int. p. 6. l. 40. See Jambu, Plaksha, Salmali, Kusu, Karangcha, Saka, and Pushkara.

Dyuman, son of Basishtha, 4 Gc.

Dyumana, king of Kasi, son of Devodasa or Dewadasa, 5 Fd. 13 Hd.

Dyumna, son of Chakshusha, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fc.

E.

East, kings of, 2 He. 3 Kc. Int. p. 7. l. 14 See also Indra.

Egypt. See Sakadwipa.

Elabila. See Erabira, king of Ayodhya.

Elaptra, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Hd.

Empire, general, of the Hindus. Int. p. 8. l. 9, &c.

Erabira or Irabira, daughter of Trinabindhu, Raja of Besala, and wife of Biswasrawa or Bisrawa, son of Pulastya, 4 Bc. 11 Ib. Int. p. 38. l. 21. Here is a great anachronism; the husband of this lady must have been a remote descendant, and not a son of Pulastya, as Trinabindhu was 27 in descent from Marichi, contemporary with Pulastya. See Rawana.

Erabira, Elabila, or Ailabila, king of Ayodhya, son of Dasaratha or Satarattha, 11 Ah. 12 Fg. 24 Gd. Int. p. 33. l. 37.

Erawati, wife of Kala, son of Brahma, 4 Cb. Several rivers derive their name from this princess, the most remarkable of which is that of Ava, the name having been given to it by the followers of Gautama, when they introduced the doctrine of the Bouddhists.

Eshuman, } son of Dewasraba or Dewas-
Esumana, } rawa, 6 Bh. 15 Ed.

Europeans fabled to be descended of Kaihaya or Haihaya. Int. p. 24. l. 17, &c.

G.

Gada, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Kg.

Gada, son of Basudewa and Rohini, 6 Ag. 15 Bd.

Gada, son of Basudewa and Dewarakshita, 6 Hg.

Gadha. See Ghara.

Gadhi, who founded Gadhipura *vulgo* Ghazipore, a city and military station on the left bank of the Ganges, son of Kusamba, Kusika, or Kusambuja, 5 Kd. 13 Kd. 20 He. 22 Hh. Int. p. 20. l. 13, &c. The state founded by Gadhi is no where in these Tables called a kingdom; but that it was long governed by powerful chiefs there is no doubt, as Biswamitra, his son, was a conqueror, and Ashtaka and Sahi, his descendants, are called Rajas.

Gaganamurdha, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Kg.

Gala, a Muni, son of Biswamitra or Viswamitra, 20 If. 22 Ih.

Gambhira, son of Urubhasa, 5 Hc.

Gandaki, a river. Int. p. 31. l. 24.

Gandhamada, son of Saphalka, 6 Dd. 13 Fh.

Gandhar, a country, 2 Cb. Int. p. 22. l. 34.

Gandhar Raja, probably a descendant of Gandhari, 9 Ba. Int. p. 22. l. 39.

Gandhara or Gandhari, king of Gandhar, son of Arabdha or Anggarsetu, 5 Cd. 14 Ac. 22 Cb. Int. p. 22. l. 33.

Gandharba, who killed Chitrangga, 7 Ff. perhaps the same with Gandharva.

Gandhari, wife of Kroshta son of Yadu, 20 Bd.

Gandhari, son of Arabdha. See Gandhara.

Gandhari, daughter of the Gandhar Raja, and wife of Dhritarashtha, Dhritarashtra, or Dhritarastra, 9 Ba. 23 Gd.

Gandharva, } Gandharwa, } son of Kasyapa and Arishta, and ancestor of a kind of heavenly dancers and musicians, 2 Dh. 17 Ge.

Gandharwa, son of Brahma, 4 Ib; he preceded the son of Kasyapa.

Gandini, daughter of Bibbu king of Kasi, and wife of Saphal, 20 Fe. Int. p. 21. l. 15. See Saphal.

Gandusha, son of Sura by Bhaja, Marusa or Marisa, 21 Hb.

Gange Regia of D'Anville, Int. p. 31. l. 23.

Gangga, nymph of rivers, and in particular of the Ganges, wife of Santana or Santanu, 7 Gg. 14 Gd. 23 Hd. Int. p. 31. l. 24; p. 33. l. 9. Although the proper name of the Ganges is Bhagirathi, from a lady of that name, daughter of Bhagiratha king of Ayodhya; yet the naiad Gangga cannot be the same, as Bhagirathi long preceded Santanu; the wife of the latter, however, was probably considered as an incarnation of the former.

Ganges, river. See Gangga.

Garbha, son of Bitatha, 22 Hf.

Garbhasira, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Dg.

Gardabhaksha or Kukshi, son of Bali or Vali, 17 Ee.

Gardubhi, a dynasty in Magadha, probably imaginary, as it has not yet appeared, 8 Ga.

Garg or Garga, of a collateral branch of the kings of Antarbeda; in 7 Hb. he is son of Manyu; in 13 Hf. he is brother of Manyu, and son of Bitatha.

Gargya, son of Sini, descended of Garga, 7 Hd.

Garura, son of Binata wife of Tarkshya, 2 Kh. }
Garura, son of Vinata wife of Kasyapa, 17 He. } These are probably the same, meaning an imaginary bird on which Vishnu his brother rides.

He is also called king of the West, having probably been governor of a district to the west of Brahmawarta. See Tarkshya.

Gati, wife of Pulaha son of Brahma, 4 Eb. }
Gati, child of Kardama son of Brahma, 4 Kf. } These are probably the same person.

Gatrawan or Gatrawana, son of Sri Krishna, by Bhadri or Lakshmana according to 7 Fb. but by Mitrabinda according to 15 If.

Gautama, a Muni, husband of Ahalya, 7 If. 23 Db. Int. p. 17. l. 37. If, as I suppose, this be the fourth great lawgiver of the sect of Buddha, he lived before the time of Vayasa the son of Parasara, who was the supposed author of the Vedas, and Gautama is indeed mentioned in what remains of this code. See Vasishta.

Gaweshena, son of Chitraka, 21 Da.

Gawoshthi, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Cg.

Gaya, a kingdom named after Gaya the

son of Ila, and afterwards called Magadha, but by a singular fortune its ancient name has prevailed, and under the British government it has now become the district of Gaya, although it is often called Behar, from its containing the city of Behar, the capital of a Mogol province, 24 Ac. Int. p. 7. l. 21.

Gaya, king of Gaya or of the South, son of Ila or Sadyumana of the family of the Sun, 10 Ac. 12 Ib. 24 Ac. Int. p. 7. l. 20. See Ila wife of Budha; under which title, I suppose Gaya to have, in fact, been the son of Ila daughter of Pawana.

Gaya, son of Ulmuka or Uru king of Brahmawarta, 2 Kd. 18 Cg.

Gaya, son of Habirdhana king of Brahmawarta, 2 Gf. 19 Gb.

Gaya, king of Bharatkhanda son of Nakta, 1 Ch.

Gaya, son of Bitatha, 22 Hf.

Ghara, ancestor of solid hoofed animals, son of Kasyapa by Kashtha, 2 Dh. In 17 Ge. Ghora, Gadha, and Unta, that is Horse, Ass, and, I believe, Rhinoceros, are called sons of Kasyapa by Tamra, alluding no doubt to the same allegory, Int. p. 5. l. 23.

Gharma, son of Anu, 22 Cb.

Ghatotkacha, son of Bhim by Hiramba, 9 Cc. 14 Ef.

Ghazipore. See Gadhi.

Ghora (a horse). See Ghara.

Ghrita, son of Gharma, 22 Cc.

Ghritaprishtha, king of Karangcha dwipa, son of Priyabrata king of Antarbeda, 1 Fb. 2 Bd.

Giri, son of Saphalka, 6 Cd.

Gobhanu, son of Bahni, 21 Id. where he holds the place, which in 5 is occupied by Bhargu and Bhanuman.

Gods of the Hindus, Int. p. 2. l. 1—12.

Gomatiputra, king of Magadha, or Bharatkhanda, in 8 Ee. is son of Chakara; but in 16 Ee. owing probably to some transposition, he is son of Siwaswati the son of Chakra.

Gosa, king of Magadha son of Kilingda, 8 Cc.

Gramma dewata (village god), offspring of Dhruwa, son of Dharma by Basu, 3 Db. Very numerous personages are at present worshipped under this name, and each village seems originally to have had an establishment for the worship of its protector. In many places this establishment has been preserved, in other places it has been laid aside, especially where the zemindars have been rendered hereditary proprietors of the land. The Brahmans of learning condemn the worship.

Gridhanaja, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 20 Ge.

Gridhra (male vulture), son of Gridhri, 17 Ie. Int. p. 5. l. 24.

Gridhra, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 7 Hb. 15 Kf.

Gridhri (female vulture), offspring of Kasyapa and Tamra, 17 Ie. See Syena.

Grihatsamada or Gritsamada, son of Suhatra or Sahotra king of Kasi, 5 Gc. 13 Kc. 22 Bb.

Gringjima, son of Sura and Bhaja or Marusa, 21 Gb.

Gritsamada. See Grihatsamada.

Gurjera, Gujerat, or Guzerat, a province formerly called Anarta, Int. p. 28. l. 12.

Guru, son of Sangkriti, 7 Gd. 13 If.

Gurunda, a dynasty in Magadha, probably imaginary, 8 Gb. 16 Gb.

H.

Habirbhu, wife of Pulastya son of Brahma, 4 Eb. } Probably the same.
Habirbhu, child of Kardama, son of Brahma, 4 Kf. } Probably the same.

Habirdhana, king of Brahmawarta son of Bijilaswa or Antardhyana, 2 Ge. 18 Bh. 19 Fa. Int. p. 2. l. 30.

Habirdhani, wife of Habirdhana, 2 Ge. In 19. Fa. a wife of the same person is named Dhishana; and this may be another name for Habirdhani, but he may also have had two wives.

Habyavaka, son of Huta, 19 Ce.

Haihaya. See Kaihaya.

Haima or Phena, son of Brihadratha or Usadratha, 5 Ee. 22 Fe.

Hanukasya, son of Ruchiraswa, 14 Af. The name seems to be composed of the last part of Drihahanu joined to Kasya, who, according to the Sri Bhagawata, 7 Af. were two brothers of Ruchiraswa.

Hara, son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 Ge. Hara and Rudra are now reckoned two of the names, and these the most common, of the great God Siva; but here they are made brothers, and in the Sri Bhagawata several other brothers are reckoned among the 13 great Rudras; while Siva, the son of Brahma (4 Bb. and If.), no doubt the great God (Mahadewa), is quite different. See Rudra.

Haraswaroma. See Hraswaroma.

Hari, one of the nine immortal Siddhas sons of Rishabha Deva king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Dd. Hari is now one of the most common names of the God Vishnu; but no hint of such a belief is given in these Tables.

Hari, son of Parajit, 20 Fg. According to the system adopted in 5, he should be brother of Parajit or Purujit, and son of Ruchaka or Rukmakawacha.

Haribangsa, the genealogical part of the poem called Mahabharata. The genealogies extracted from this are given in tables from sheet 17 to 24 inclusive: See also Int. p. 4. l. 25; p. 5. l. 19; p. 6. l. 16, 23; p. 9. l. 33; p. 29. l. 6, &c.

Haribarsha, king of Haribarshakhanda, son of Agnidhra king of Jambudwipa, 1 Dc.

Haribarshakhanda, one of the seven great divisions of Jambudwipa, 1 Dc.

Haribhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 7 Cb: seems to be the same with Atibhanu.

Haridwar, a town and place of worship on the Ganges, where that river descends into the plains.

Harihara, king of Vijayanagara. See Hucca.

Harikesa, son of Syamaka, 6 Eh. 15 Fd.

Harimasru, son of Hiranyaksha, 3 If.

Harischandra, king of Ayodhya and India, son of Satyabrata or Trisangku, 11 Ab. 12 Af. 24 Df. Int. p. 31. l. 38; p. 32. l. 11.

Harisyota, son of Dundubhi (6 Fc.) seems to be the same with Diyata and Tittira. See the latter.

Harita I. in 10 Ag. is made son of Ambarisa, brother of Purukutsa king of Ayodhya: but in 12 Af. he is son of Muchakunda, and with him carries on the direct line of the family, Purukutsa being altogether omitted; whereas in 10, Muchakunda is only the uncle of Harita. See Anaranya.

Harita II. king of Ayodhya, son of Rohitas or Rohitaswa, 11 Ab. 12 Ag. 24 Dg. Int. p. 31. l. 38.

Harsha, son of Drana, 3 Aa.

Harshwa, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 15 Kf: seems to be the same with Arka.

Haryadwata. See Haryawana.

Haryaksha, king of the East, son of Prithu king of Brahmawarta, 2 He.

Haryangga, king of Angga, son of Champa, 22 Dh.

Haryaswa: by this name were called many sons of Daksha Prajapati, last king of Brahmawarta: they were all dedicated to God, and left no issue. By this is probably meant some monkish order instituted by that prince. In 2 Ag. the number of these Haryaswas is reckoned 10,000, in 19 Ae. it is 5,000, both indefinite numbers expressing a great many.

Haryaswa, king of Mithila son of Dhrishtaketu, 10 Ce. 12 Bd. 25 Fe. Int. p. 32. l. 30.

Haryaswa, king of Ayodhya, first of this name, son of Drirhaswa, 10 Ae. 12 Ae. 24 Af. Int. p. 31. l. 12.

Haryaswa, king of Ayodhya, second of this name, in 10 Ag. is son of Anaranya; in 12 Af. is son of Harita, the son of Muchakunda, Int. p. 31. l. 36. See Anaranya.

Haryawana or Haryadwata, son of Krita or Kriti, 5 Gd. 13 Id. 20 Hd.

Hasta or Hasti, one of the constellations of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and married to Chandrama, 2 Gg. 17 Gd.

Hasta, son of Basudewa by Rochana, 6 Dg.

Hasti, a constellation. See Hasta.

Hasti, king of Hastinapur, son of Brihatkshetra or Brihatchhatra king of Antarbeda, 7 Ed. 13 Hf. Int. p. 8. l. 27. p. 12. l. 6, &c. p. 30. l. 2. p. 33. l. 46. See Purumirha and Ajamirha.

Hastinapur, a city on the bank of the Ganges, once the capital of Kuru, and of the Family of the Moon: it was built by Hasti, but soon after carried away by the river; so that the ruins, which have been shown to some of our geographers as its remains, were probably those of Kausambi, which succeeded as capital of Kuru, 7 Ed. 9 Ea, &c. 21 Ib. Int. p. 8. l. 28. p. 12. l. 12—p. 13. l. 28.

Hatapuk, son of Raya, 5 Ib. In 13 Eb. this Raya, one of the earliest princes of the Family of the Moon, has a son named Agnibarna, which may be another name for Hatapuk.

Hawala, son of Hrada, 3 Df. This name may probably have been intended to be written Hawala.

Haya, son of Sahasrada or Sahasrajit, 20 Ad. perhaps the same with Mahaya, son of Satajit.

Hayagriwa, a chief of the Danas killed by Vishnu: in 3 Fg. he is son of Dana and grandson of Kasyapa; in 17 Kg. he is son of the latter. See Danas.

Hayasira, daughter of a chief of the Danas: in 3 Hh. she is daughter of Baiswanara; in 17 Ig. she is daughter of his brother Brishaparwa.

Hemachandra, king of Besala, son of Besala Raja, 11 Hb. 12 Df. Int. p. 38. l. 28.

Himanggada, son of Basudewa by Rochana, 6 Eg.

Hina, or Ahinagu, or Aniha, king of Ayodhya, son of Dewanika, 11 Be. 12 If. 24 Ie. Int. p. 35. l. 15. I suppose Aniha to have arisen from a transposition of letters, and that it should have been Ahina.

Hindu nation, its first origin and settlement under Swayambhuva, Int. p. 6. l. 12, &c. See Colony and Empire.

Hiramba, wife of Bhim son of Pandu, 9 Cb.

Hiramnaya, king of Hiramnaya khanda, son of Agnidhra, 1 Fc.

Hiramnaya, one of the khandas or six great divisions of Jambudwipa, 1 Fc.

Hiranya Kasupa, } king of heaven, earth,
Hiranya Kasyapa, } and hell, son of Kasyapa and Aditi, 3 Ce. 17 Ed. His father was probably the Kasyapa, who married a daughter of Baiswanara, and settled in Magadha. Hiranya, the son, probably removed to Matsya, the present district of Dinajpur, where his descendants seem to have remained until at least the time of the five sons of Pandu, and one of them named Bali rose to very great power, assuming the same lofty titles with Hiranya.

Hiranyaksha, son of Kasyapa by Diti. In 3 Hc. and h. he and his 49 brothers are considered as Pawanas or Gods of the wind; but in 17 Ec. he is held different from Pawana. See this name.

Hiranyaksha, son of Syamaka, 6 Fh. 15 Gd.

Hiranyanabha or Hranyanabha, king of Ayodhya: in 11 Bg. and 12 Ig. he is son of Bidhriti; in 24 Ih. he is son of Biswasaha not mentioned in 11 or 12. In 24, between him and Agnibarna there are six generations, while in 11 and 12 there are only three; nor have the two sets of names any affinity, Int. p. 35. l. 24.

Hiranyaretasa, } king of Kusadwipa, son
Hiranyarita, } of Priyabrata king of Antarbeda, 1 Eb. 2 Bc.

Hotraka or Suhatra, son of Kangchana, 5 Kc. 13 Kc. 20 Ic.

Hrada, son of Hiranya Kasyapa or Kasupa, 3 Df. 17 Ed.

Hranyanabha. See Hiranyanabha.

Hraswaroma or Hraswaroma, king of Mithila, son of Swarnaroma, 10 Cg. 12 Bf. 25 Fh. Int. p. 34. l. 6.

Hri, child of Daksha Prajapati, son of Brahma, 4 Gf.

Hridika, son of Swayambhaja or Swayambhoja, 6 Fc. 15 Ab. 21 Gf.

Hucca, (Haka?) a Hindu chief, afterwards called Harihara, king of Vijayanagara, Int. p. 15. l. 20; p. 16. l. 24.

Huta, son of Dravina, 10 Ce.

I.

IDHAMA, son of Yagya, 4 Gc.

Idhmajabha, king of Plakshmadwipa, son of Priyabrata king of Antarbeda, 1 Db. 2 Ba.

Ikshwaka, } king of Ayodhya, son of Sra-
Ikshwaki, } dhadewa, Baibaswata, or
Ikshwaku, } Vaivaswata, 10 Cb. 12 Bb. 24 Bb. 25 Ea. Int. p. 30. l. 15. p. 39. l. 24.

Ila, wife of Ugrasata son of Brahma, 4 Cb.

Ila or Ira, wife of Kasyapa grandson of Brahma, 2 Eg. 17 Hc. In 2 she is stated to have been daughter of Daksha Prajapati, son of Pracheta, and in 17 her husband is stated to have been son of Marichi, one or other of which must be erroneous. She must therefore have been daughter of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma.

Ila, wife of Dhruwa king of Brahmawarta, great grandson of Brahma, and daughter of Pawana, also great grandson of Brahma, 2 Ga. See next person.

Ila, wife of Budha great grandson of Brahma, and daughter of Vaivaswata, Baibaswata, or Sradhadewa, great-great-grandson of Brahma, 5 Fa. 10 Ab. 12 Ib. 20 Fa. 24 Ab. Int. p. 7. l. 18. p. 37. l. 11. Great difficulties exist concerning this personage. Nothing more, than what I have already stated, is mentioned in 5 or 20; but in 10 it is mentioned, that, after the death of Budha, Ila became a man named Sudyumana, and had three sons. In 12 also this change of sex, and the issue of Sudyumna, are mentioned; but no notice is taken of the marriage of Ila with Budha. In 24 finally both circumstances are mentioned, and Sudyumna or Sudyumana is styled first king of Pratishthana, which for many ages con-

tinued to be the chief residence of the Family of the Moon descended of Budha and Ila. In 5 and 20, again, Pururawa the son of Ila by Budha is called first king of Pratishthana. We may perhaps explain these difficulties by supposing, that Pururawa and Sudyumana are two names for one person; and that Ila after his birth took her son's name, a custom very common now in India, and of which an example may be found in these Tables. See Vinata. After the death of Budha, the mother of Sudyumana may have had other children, as mentioned in 10 and 12. There is, however, reason to suspect from the name Utkala given to one of these sons, that they were actually the offspring of Ila daughter of Pawana, transferred by mistake to Ila the daughter of Vaivaswata.

Ila or Ira, wife of Basudewa, 6 Ef. 15 Cc.

Ilabrita, king of Ilabrita khanda, son of Agnidhra king of Jambudwipa, 1 Ec.

Ilabrita khanda, in ancient Hindu geography, one of the six great divisions of Jambudwipa, 1 Ec.

Ilawala. See Hawala.

Ilawartta, king of Ilawartta desa, son of Rishabha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Bd.

Ilawartta desa, a government in Bharatkhanda, 1 Bd. Int. p. 27. l. 21. It is separated from Malava or Malwa by the Chambul, and has Kuru on the north, so that it comprehends the southwest part of the Mogol province of Agra; and in later times than those of Ilawartta, the whole, or part at least, became the kingdom of Mathura.

Indra, king of the East or of Swarga, which is the heaven where the greater part of the Hindu deities (Devatas) commonly reside, 3 Kc. Cf. Dc. 17 Ac. Hg. 20 Cc. Int. p. 2. l. 1; p. 22. l. 18. It must be observed, that Indra is a generic name, and that Swarga, like other kingdoms, has had a succession of the princes called Indra. See Sakra, 3 Kc. 17 Ac; Nahus, 5 Bb; Rayi, 20 Cc. The last of these, although king of the Gods, was an usurper and infidel. Why the East should have been considered as the abode of happiness or of the Gods, I cannot well say; but in the minds of the Indians, even such as reject pagan fables, the idea is prevalent, Bengal being compared to Paradise (Jennet) by the Muhammedans, while Kamrup, its most eastern part, derives its name from delight.

Indrabahu. See Purunjaya.

Indrajita, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Eg.

Indraprastha, a city on the west bank of the Yamuna, near Dilli, and at one time capital of Kuru, and of the chief branch of the Family of the Moon, 9 Bb, &c. Int. p. 13. l. 12.

Indraprik, king of Indraprik desa, son of Rishabha, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Cd.

Indrasena, son of Beda Rishabha, and grandson of Dharma the son of Brahma, 2 Ah.

Indrasena, son of Kurcha, 10 Hd. 12 Fc.

Indravaha. See Purunjaya.

Indus river. Int. p. 17. l. 26.

Ira, wife of Kasyapa. See Ila.

Ira, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Dg.

Ira, wife of Basudewa. See Ila.

Irabira. See Erabira.

Iraspati, child of Yagya, 4 Gc.

Irimbha, wife of Bhuta and Pisacha, sons of Brahma, 4 Ib.

Isha, son of Vatsara king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ib.

J *interchangeable with* Y.

Jahanu, } son of Kesini, and husband of
Jahnu, } Kaveri. He one day drank up the Ganges, and was ancestor of Gadhi, Viswamitra, &c. In 5 Kc. 13 Kc. and 20 Ic. he is made son of Hotraka or Suhatra, two names for the son of Kangchana Prabha, while in 22 Hg. he is made son of Ajamirha king of Antarbeda. This might have been accounted for by supposing, that he was the son of one by birth and of the other by adoption, were it not that we should thus have a violent anachronism, Suhatra being only five generations, while Ajamirha is 23 in descent from Pururawa. The mistake probably originated from Suhatra son of Kangchana having been confounded with Suhotra king of Kasi; for according to 22, if Jahnu had been son of this prince, he would have been uncle to Ajamirha, and might very readily have succeeded him, while it is very evident that in these Tables successors are often called sons. See Gadhi for an account of Jahnu's descendants.

Jahnu or Jahanu, king of Hastinapur, son of Kuru, 7 Fc. 14 Ga. See Jan-

mejaya son of Brikshetra, Kuru king of Hastinapur, and Sudhanwa son of Kuru.

Jaina, a sect in religion. Int. p. 14. l. 43.

Jalajanta, ancestor of aquatic animals, son of Kasyapa and Timi, 2 Eh.

Jalapakshi, (water fowl) offspring of Sugrivi, 17 He.

Jalapakshi, offspring of Suchi, 17 Ie.

Jaleyu or Janeyu in 5 Fg. and 22 Ic. is son of Raudrasya, or Raudraswa; in 13 He. he is the descendant of Raudra in the 5th degree, and son of Kriteyu. In the two former authorities he is only a collateral; but in 13, the line of the kings of Hastinapur is carried through him. See Raudra.

Jamadagni. See Yamadagni.

Jamagha or Jayamagha. in 5 Cf. and 13 De. is son of Ruchaka; but in 20 Dg. is son of Purajit, there being here a total difference in the Tables for several generations. See Sasabinda.

Jambawati. See Jamwawati.

Jambha, son of Kasyapa, 3 Be.

Jambudwipa originally seems to have signified one of seven provinces into which the Hindu territory was divided; but at present it signifies one of seven great portions or zones, into which the whole earth is separated. Jambudwipa is again divided into Khandas, and these again into Desas or kingdoms, 1 Db. Int. p. 7. l. 1.

Jami or Yami, daughter of Daksha Prajapati king of Brahmawarta, and wife of Dharma son of Brahma, 2 Bg. 19 Cd. From what I have stated under the head of Dharma or Yami, it will appear probable, that her father was not the king of Brahmawarta, but the son of Brahma; and that her husband was not the son of Brahma, but the son of Bibaswana, for her name implies her being the spouse of Yama.

Jamwawan, father-in-law of Sri Krishna, 7 Ca.

Jamwawati or Jambawati, a daughter of Jamwawan, married to Sri Krishna, 7 Ca. 15 Ee.

Janaka, a collective name for the Rajas of Janakapur, Janakipur, or Mithila, princes of the Family of the Sun, 7 Ig.

Janaka, Sri Janaka, Bedeha or Baideha, king of Mithila, in 10 Cc. is son of Nimi; in 25 Fb. is the grandson of that prince; and in 12 Bb. both names are applied to the same person. Int. p. 30. l. 29. See Nimi.

Janakapur or Janakipur, a city founded by Janaka king of Mithila, but celebrated for the residence of Janaki, or Sita, wife of Ramachandra. Its ruins are now a place of pilgrimage in the low country subject to Gorkha, but, I am assured, contain nothing very remarkable, 10 Cc.

Janaki. See Sita.

Janakipur. See Janakapur.

Janeyu. See Jaleyu.

Janmejaya, son of Puru. See Janmijaya.

Janmejaya, son or grandson, by Puranjaya, of Srinjaya or Sringjaya, 5 Dd. 13 Fd. 22 Ed.

Janmejaya, son of Brikshetra or Parikshita, son of Kuru king of Hastinapur, &c. In 23 Ib. he seems to have been confounded with his uncle Jahnu or Jalanu son of Kuru, and the issue of that prince transferred to him; for on all authorities either Jahnu or Janmejaya is father of Saratha or Suratha, and grandfather of Biduratha king of Hastinapur, &c. This is probably the Janmejaya son of Parikshita, whose coronation is mentioned in the Vedas.

Janmejaya, king of Besala, son of Sumati, 11 Hd. Int. p. 38. l. 32.

Janmejaya or Janmijaya, king of Indraprastha, son of Parikshita son of Abhimanyu, 9 Ed. 14 Ff.

Janmijaya or Janmejaya, king of Antarbeda or Pratishthana, son of Puru, 13 Hc. Int. p. 10. l. 30, 39; p. 30. l. 26.

Janmijaya, son of Parikshita. See Janmejaya.

Jantu, king of Pangchala, son of Somaka, 7 Hh. 14 Bd. 23 Cd.

Jarasandha, } king of Magadha and of
Jarasindha, } India. Int. p. 13. l. 34; p. 34. l. 42; p. 35. l. 22. In 7 Cf. and 14 Fb. he is son of Brihadratha; in 23 Ed. he is son of Urja, who, with three of his predecessors, intervene between Brihadratha and Jarasindha, but in 7. are reckoned collaterals. See Kusagra. This is no doubt the same person that, in my Mysore journey, I have called Jellasunda (Vol. III. p. 250.) and he seems to have been one of the most powerful and distinguished princes that ever governed India. The remains of a solid and very massy column of brick are shown near where he resided in Magadha, as his tomb.

Jawinara, son of Ajmirha, 22 Ig. Probably the same with the following.

Jawinara or Yawinara, son of Dewimirha or Dwimirha, brother of Ajmirha, 7 Ke.

13 Ig. 14 Ic. I suspect the same with the preceding, being probably the son of one brother by birth, and of the other by adoption.

Jaya, son of Pururawa, king of Pratishthana, 5 Kb.

Jaya, son of Sangjaya, 5 Gc. 13 Id. } Probably the same,
Jaya, son of Sanjaya, 20 Hc. } although from the Tables it would appear, as if one was descended from Kusa, and the other from Ananasa. See these names.

Jaya, son of Satkriti, 5 Ge. Probably the same with Kshatradharma son of Sangkriti.

Jaya, of the Antarbeda family, in 7 Ed. is son of Manyu king of that country; but in 13 Kf. he is made brother of Manyu, and son of Bitatha.

Jaya, son of Satyaki, 6 Ad. 13 Bh.

Jaya, son of Kangka, 6 Gh. 15 Gd.

Jaya, son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra, 7 Kb. 15 Gf.

Jaya, king of Mithila, son of Sruta, 11 Gg. Int. p. 36. l. 32.

Jayadhwaja, king of Awanti, son of Arjuna or Sahasrabahu, 5 Ag. 13 Ae. 20 Bg. Int. p. 24. l. 34.

Jayadratha, king of Angga, son of Brihanmana or Brihannana, 7 Ad. 13 Eg. 23 Ab. Int. p. 19. l. 10.

Jayadratha, son of Brihatkaya, 7 Ae. 13 Fg. 14 Ae.

Jayamagha. See Jamagha.

Jayanta, son of Sakra the Indra, 3 Kd. 17 Ad. Hd. His mother in 3. is called Paulami, in 17. Suchi; his father therefore was son, and his mother grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter of Kasyapa, the former is of course the most probable. See next person, and Jayanti wife of Gaya.

Jayanta, son of Maruttwati, wife of Dharma son of Brahma, and daughter of Daksha Prajapati son of Pracheta, 2 Ch. See Dharma and Daksha. If his father was son of Brahma, he preceded the son of Sakra; but he followed that person if his mother was grand-daughter of Pracheta.

Jayanti, wife of Rishabha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Bc. She was probably daughter of Jayanta son of Sakra, both her and her husband, in that case, being 5 descents from Brahma.

Jayanti, wife of Gaya king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Ch. Her husband being 14 in descent from the last mentioned Jayanti, she is too late to be daughter of Jayanta the son of Dharma, provided Dharma was the son of Brahma; but in that case she may have been descended either from him or from the son of Sakra; in which case there must have been a family having the common title of Jayanta for many generations; for if Dharma, the father of the younger Jayanta, was actually married to the grand-daughter of Pracheta, and had by her a Jayanta, the wife of Gaya could not be descended from him, Gaya preceding Pracheta by some time.

Jayasena or Jayatsena, son of Ahina or Nadina, 5 Gd. 20 He. In 13 Id. he is made son of Sahadewa, who in 5 was his grandfather.

Jayasena, king of Hastinapur, son of Sarbabhumi or Sarbabhuma, 7 Ff. 14 Gb.

Jayasena, son of Awanti king of Awanti, 6 Ke. 15 Kd.

Jayatsena. See Jayasena son of Ahina.

Jayeshtha or Jyeshtha, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, feigned to have been a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Gh. 19 Hd.

Jayu, son of Vatsara king of Brahmawarta, 2 Kb.

Jharjhar, son of Hiranyaksha, 17 Ed.

Jhusi. See Pratishthana.

Jimata, } in 5 Cg. and 21 Ab. is son of
Jimuta, } Byoma; in 13 Df. he is grandson of Byoma, and son of Budha, who is omitted in 5. and 21. Int. p. 25. l. 26.

Jitabrata, son of Habirdhana king of Brahmawarta, 2 If.

Jones, Sir William. Int. p. 8. l. 14.

Judhajit. See Yudhajit.

Jwalana, wife of Richeyu king of Pratishtana, 22 Hc.

Jyeshtha. See Jayeshtha.

Jyotsna, wife of Gandharwa son of Brahma, 4 Hb.

K.

Kabalakhya, king of Besala, son of Sudhriti, 12 Dc. Perhaps the same with Kebala.

Kabi, a person dedicated to prayer, son of Priyabrata king of Antarbeda, 1 Hh. } These were probably contemporary.
Kabi, son of Yagya, 4 Gc. }

Kabi, son of Sradhadewa king of Ayodhya, 10 Kb. 12 Ib.

Kabi, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi, 7 Eb. 15 Df.

Kabiratha, king of Kausambi, son of Chitraratha, 9 Ef. 14 Fh.

Kabiyagya, one of the immortal Siddhas, son of Rishabha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Dd.

Kadra, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and mother of Basuki, 2 Kg. 17 Ie. In the former she is wife of Tarkshya, in the latter of Kasyapa. See Tarkshya.

Kaihaya or Haihaya, by many alleged to have been the ancestor of Europeans, as having been an impure sinner. Int. p. 24. l. 16, &c. In 5 Ad. and 13 Ad. he is son of Satajit, and grandson of Sahasrajit; in 20 Ad. he is son of Sahasrada, the same with Sahasrajit, and Satajit is altogether omitted.

Kaikeya, a kingdom probably founded by Kakeya the son of Sibi; but the only king mentioned is Dhrishti ketu, father-in-law of Sri Krishna, and husband of Srutakirti aunt of this deity. The genealogy of Dhrishti ketu is no where given; but he probably was descended of Kaikeya, whose descendants, however, are no where mentioned; but according to the Sri Bhagawata, Kaikeya is 10 in descent from Yayati by Anu, while Dhrishtiketu is married to Srutakriti, 45 in descent from Yayati by Yadu. Dhrishtiketu, on these grounds, ought to have been 35 generations later than Kaikeya, and during some such period this kingdom may have continued in the same family, 6 Kd. See, however, Int. p. 18. l. 20, according to which it would appear, that Kaikeya was nine generations later than the era assigned in the Sri Bhagawata, and besides, in this work the number of descents in the family of Yadu seems exaggerated.

Kaikeya, son of Sibi, 5 De. 13 Ec. 22 Cf. See Kaikeya kingdom.

Kaisika or Kusa, son of Bidarbha, 5 Bf. 13 De. 20 Eh.

Kakasandhi, king of Ayodhya, son of Kausalya, 12 Gf. Int. p. 33. l. 41. Perhaps the same with Sangkhana. See Sudarsana.

Kakastha, king of Ayodhya, son of Bhagiratha, 25 Dg. Int. p. 32. l. 29. See Raghu.

Kaki, a kind of crow, offspring of Kasyapa by Tamra, 17 Ge.

Kaksheya. See Kuksheyu.

Kakubha, daughter of Daksha Prajapati king of Brahmawarta, and wife of Dharma, 2 Bg. Probably the same with Arundhati of the Haribangsa.

Kukudmi, } or Rewata, king of Dwaraka,
Kukudwmi, } son of Rewa or Reyata, 10 Ec. 24 Dc.

Kakustha. See Puranjaya, probably the same with Bana king of Ayodhya.

Kala, son of Brahma, 4 Dh.

Kala, wife of Marichi son of Brahma, 4 Db.

Kala, son of Kardama son of Brahma, 4 If.

Kalla, son of Dhruwa son of Dharma (son of Brahma) by Basu daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 19 Bd. This last person is stated to have been the son of Pracheta; but this must be a mistake, as this Dharma lived long before the time of Pracheta. See Basu son of Dharma.

Kalabaka, son of Sura by Bhaja or Marusa, 21 Gh.

Kalabarna or Kalanara, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Sisnaga or Sisunag, 8 Ac. 16 Bc.

Kalaka, daughter of Baiswanara, and wife of Kasyapa, 3 Kh. 17 Gg. In the latter sheet this Kasyapa is called a Muni; but Kasyapa Muni was great-grandfather to the lady, and therefore it is more probable that there were two distinct Kasyapas, one married to Dana, and the other to that lady's great-granddaughter Kalaka; nor in the Sri Bhagawata is this latter called Kasyapa Muni.

Kalakeya and 60,000 brothers, sons of Kasyapa by Kalaka, 3 Ki. 17 Gh. In 3. these brothers are stated to have been killed by Arjuna, and this personage is usually interpreted to have been the son of Pandu, in which case the 60,000 brothers must mean a numerous progeny, including descendants for many generations; and this family may have been destroyed in after times by Arjuna the son of Pandu, having previously occupied the city said to have been founded by Kasyapa in Behar, the ruins of which are still shown. The 60,000 brothers, it must be observed, in 17. are attributed to Paulama the brother of Kalakeya, in which, however, there is no contradiction.

Kalamashapada or Kalmashapada, king of Ayodhya. Int. p. 6. l. 30. In 11 Ag. he is made son of Mitrasaha or Saudasa; while in 25 Dg. he is son of Raghu, who in 11. is his descendant in the 8th degree. Perhaps he may be the same with Sarwakarma. Int. p. 32. l. 29, 33, 42, 45; p. 33. l. 4, 6.

Kalanabha, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Fg.

Kalanabha or Kalunabha, son of Hiranyaksha, 3 Hf. 17 Fd.

Kalanabha, son of Biprachiti king of the Danas, 17 Cg.
Kalanala, } son of Sabhanara, 5 Dd. 13
Kalanara, } Fd. 22 Ed.
Kalanara, king of Magadha. See Kalabarna.
Kalapa gram, a cave amidst the snow of the Himaliya mountains near Bhadrinath, where many immortal worthies are supposed to reside, awaiting the coming of Kalki, who is to restore the Hindus to the purity of the golden age. This cave was formed by Maruta king of Ayodhya, 24 Kc.
Kaleya, } king of Magadha or Bharat-
Kaleyu. } khanda, son of Aueshta karma, 8 Ec. 16 Ec.
Kali, one of the Hindu deities most commonly worshipped in Bengal. Her genealogy is not mentioned in these Tables, at least under this name; but it is generally admitted, that Sati is the same.
Kali. See Satyawati or Mingandha.
Kali, wife of Bhim, one of the five sons of Pandu, 9 Db.
Kalindi, daughter of Surya, and wife of Sri Krishna, 7 Ea. 15 Dc.
Kalinga, } king of Kalingga desa, son of
Kalingga, } Bali, 5 Df. 13 Ge. 22 Ff.
Kalingga desa, a kingdom now called Bandelkhand, 22 Ff. There is another Kalingga, on the sea coast, at the north-east extremity of the Peninsula.
Kalki, an Avatar or incarnation of Vishnu, who is hereafter to appear, to destroy infidels, and to restore the Hindus to the purity of the Satyayuga, 8 Gh.
Kalmashapada. See Kalamashapada.
Kalpa, son of Dhruwa king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fb. A certain cycle is so called, whether invented by this prince, or whether his name is merely allegorical, I cannot say.
Kalpabarsha, son of Basudewa by Upadewa, 6 Gg.
Kalunabha. See Kalanabha.
Kama, son of Sangkalpa, 2 Ch. This, I presume, is Kama, god of love or delight.
Kambala, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Gd.
Kambala barhaish, son of Marutta, 20 Df.
Kambala barhasa, son of Chitraratha, 13 Kh. } Probably the same.
Kambala barhasa. }
Kambala barhi, son of Andhaka, 6 Gb. 21 He. Int. p. 27. l. 6. See Kukura Bhajamana and Suchi.
Kampilya, son of Bharmyaswa king of Pangchala. 7 If. 14 Db.
Kamya, wife of Bira king of Brahmawarta, 18 En.
Kanaka, king of Mahesmatipuri, son of Dardama, 20 Af. Seems pretty certainly to be the same with Dhanaka, who in 13 Ac. is son of Durmada, the same probably with Durdama; but in 5 Af. he is made brother of Durmada, and son of Bhadrasena, the same with the Bhadrasrenya of 20, where this prince is grandfather of Kanaka.
Kandu, a Muni, 2 Ff.
Kangchana, or } son of Bhima, 5
Kangchana prabha, } Kb. 13 Kb. 20 Ic.
Kangka, son of Sura by Marusa or Marisa, 6 Ge. Fg. 15 Gc.
Kangka, son of Ugrasena king of Mathura, 6 De. 15 Fh. 21 Dg.
Kangka or Kangku, daughter of Ugrasena king of Mathura, and wife of Anaka son of Sura, 6 Fe, Cg. 15 Fc, Ih. 21 Fg.
Kangka, a dynasty of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, probably imaginary, 8 Gb. 16 Ga.
Kangsa, daughter of Ugrasena king of Mathura, and wife of Dewabhaga brother of Basudewa, 6 Fe, Ag. 15 Dc, Hh. 21 Eg.
Kangsa, king of Mathura son of Ugrasena, 6 Ce. 15 Eh. 21 Dg. Int. p. 27. l. 33.
Kangsa, son of Basudewa by Sridewa, 6 Gg.
Kangsawati, daughter of Ugrasena king of Mathura, and wife of Dewasraba or Dewasrawa, 6 Fe, Bg. 15 Ec, Hh. 21 Fg.
Kanwa, a Muni, son of Prituratha, 5 Eh.
Kanwa, a dynasty of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, 8 Cd. 16 Dc. Int. p. 14. l. 30.
Kanyakubja or Kanoge, a town on the Ganges, Int. p. 20. l. 39.
Kapali, son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 Ic.
Kapardi, son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 He.
Kapatarama or Kapotarama, son of Biloma or Biloma, 6 Fc. 15 Fg.
Kapel or Sri Kapel, a Muni, son of Kardama, 4 If. The sect of Hindus, which offered human sacrifices, carries the name of either this saint, or of one of the four following personages.
Kapila, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Kd. See Kapel.
Kapila, one of the Danas, in 3 Fg. is son

ef Dana the son of Kasyapa; in 17 Dg. he is son of Kasyapa by Dana. See Kapel.

Kapila, a Muni, who destroyed many sons of Sagara king of Ayodhya, and is often confounded with Kapel Muni; but he must have lived much later. 11 Ad. Int. p. 32. l. 22. See Kapel.

Kapila, son of Ritaha brother of Suhotra king of Kasi. 22 If.

Kapilaswa, son of Kubalayaswa, Kubalayaswaka, Kubalaswa, or Dhundumara, king of Ayodhya, 10 Be. 12 Ad. 21 Be.

Kapotarama. See Kapatarama.

Karambha, } son, or perhaps rather bro-
Karambhi, } ther of Sakuni, 6 Ea. 21 Ac. Int. p. 26. l. 2.

Karandhama, king of Besala, of the Family of the Sun, Int. p. 37. l. 11. In 10 Fe. he is son of Dharmika; in 12 Dd. he is son of Rambha, who according to 10 was grandfather of Dharmika, so that two generations are omitted.

Karandhama, of the Family of the Moon, son of Tribhanu or Traisanu, 5 Cd. 21 Id.

Karangcha or Kurangcha, one of the Dwipas, or seven great divisions of the earth, 1 Fb. 2 Bd.

Kardama Prajapati, son of Brahma, married to Dewahuti daughter of Swayambhuwa king of Brahmawarta, 1 Ia. 4 Gb. Ke. 17 Ia.

Karenamati, wife of Nakul, reputed son of Pandu, 9 Ib.

Karkata, son of Kasayapa by Kairu, 17 Hd.

Karmajita, king of Magadha, son of Brihatsena, 7 Cg. Int. p. 36. l. 18.

Karmashrestha, son of Pulaha, 4 Fe.

Karna, king of Angga, son of Biswajita, 23 Ac.

Karna, king of Mathura, and general of Duryadhana, an illegitimate son of Pritha daughter of Sura by Surya, (the father-in-law of Sri Krishna I presume), 6 Ie. 7 Ae. 14 Ab. 23 Ad. Int. p. 18. l. 37. &c. p. 19. l. 13, &c. p. 22. l. 45. According to some he was adopted by Adhiratha of a collateral branch of the Angga family; but others call him the son (by adoption I suppose) of Brihasena, or Suta the son of Adhiratha; while the son of Adiratha is by others called Suta, these making Brishasena the son of Karna. Duryadhana, according to the Sri Bhagawata, was the 40th in descent from Yayati in the line of Antarbeda or Hastinapur, while Karna, his contemporary in the line of Angga, was only the 28th in descent from the same person. In the Bangsalata the difference is still greater. We must either therefore suppose, that in these genealogies many additions have been made to the Hastinapur line, or many omissions in that of Angga; or perhaps both circumstances may have contributed to make so great a difference; but a more rational account of the Angga family is given in the Haribangsa, Int. p. 18. l. 27, &c.

Karnika, wife of Kangka son of Sura, 6 Gg. 15 Ge.

Karta. See Kriti son of Sannatiman.

Karti, son of Dharmanetra, is evidently the same with Kunti son of Nitra.

Karubhajana, one of the nine immortal Siddhas, sons of Rishabha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Fd.

Karusha or Karushaka, son of Sradhadewa, 10 Hb. 24 Gb. Int. p. 38. l. 35.

Karusha, son of Karusha, 10 He. 24 Gb. Int. p. 38. l. 36.

Karusha, killed by Krishna, and descended of Pundra, 5 Df. 10 He. See Karusha desa.

Karusha desa, a kingdom in India, founded probably by Karusha, son of Sradhadewa king of Ayodhya; but it probably continued at least until the time of Sri Krishna, who killed Karusha king of Karusha desa descended of Pundra, (5 Df. and 10 He.), and probably his own near kinsman; for Brihasarma king of Karusha, probably Karusha's father, was married to Krishna's Aunt, 6 Ie. Int. p. 38. l. 35—p. 39. l. 14. See Prithukirti.

Karushaka. See Karusha son of Sradhadewa.

Karuthama, younger son of Dushyanta king of Antarbeda, succeeded by adoption to the possessions of his grandfather Marutta, 21 Ic. Int. p. 23. l. 16.

Kashtha, daughter of Daksha Prajapati and wife of Kasyapa, 2 Dg.

Kasi, king of Kasi, in 5 Fe. 13 He. and 22 Ah. is made son of Kasy or Kasya, and grandson of Suhotra or Suhatra; but in 22 Gf. he is son of Suhotra, and father of Kasya. See Bitatha.

Kasi or Kshetra, now often called Banaras from Banar Raja a modern prince, a city and kingdom on the left bank of the Ganges, 5 Gb. &c. Int. p. 11. l. 18, 41. p. 20. l. 39, &c. See Bitatha and Saphal.

Kasmira, a kingdom first civilized by Kasyapa, Int. p. 8. l. 46.

Kasy, } king of Kasi, in 5 Fc. 13 Hc.
Kasya, } and 22 Ab. is made son of Suhotra or Suhatra; but in 22 Gf, probably by mistake, is made son of Kasi, who in the other authorities is his son.

Kasya, son of Senajit. 7 Bf. See Hanukasya.

Kasyaka, son of Arsisena, in 22 Bb. occupied the space held in 5 Gc. by the nine descendants of Prati son of Kusa, and in 13 Ic. by the seven descendants of Prasuti son of Kusa.

Kasyapa, a Muni, and personage of very great eminence, by many European orientalists considered as entirely allegorical or fabulous, 1 Ac. 2 Dg, Ga. 3 Be, Fb, Fe, Gf, Ih. 4 Dc. 10 Ea. 12 Ea. 17 Ac, Gg. 18 Gd. Int. p. 2. l. 28. p. 8. l. 40. p. 30. l. 14. See also Aditi, Aruna, Brika son of Hiranyaksha, Daksha Prajapati, Dana, and Vishnu son of Kasyapa. The children attributed by some to Kasyapa by Dana, by others are attributed to his son Dana. The same individual is commonly supposed to be mentioned in all these authorities; and besides the allegorical fables concerning him, (of which under the head of Daksha Prajapati I have endeavoured to give some explanation), the antiquary is distracted by enormous anachronisms and connections. I am inclined to think, that a solution of many of these last difficulties may be obtained by supposing, that there have existed several remarkable persons of this name, all of whom are usually confounded; and I think, that at least three such persons may be clearly enough distinguished, although there are probably others less clearly defined. See Sambara son of Dana, and Baruna. The three Kasyapas, which I consider most clearly defined, are as follows.

1st, Kasyapa Muni son of Marichi, ancestor of the princes of the Family of the Sun, and contemporary with Uttamapada second king of Brahmawarta. His grand-daughter Ila was married to Dhruwa the son of this prince. By the sect of Bouddha, this Kasyapa is considered as their first great lawgiver.

2d, Kasyapa married to the daughters of Daksha Prajapati last king of Brahmawarta, 15 in male descent from Uttamapada. A great many daughters are attributed to this Daksha Prajapati, several of them evidently allegorical, and 13 of them are supposed to have married a Kasyapa; but there is every reason to suppose that many, if not the greater part of all these daughters, belonged actually to Daksha Prajapati the son of Brahma, because their husbands are mostly of the earliest age of the Hindu colony, being either companions of Swayambhuva, or of his son Uttamapada. Most of these thirteen wives, attributed usually to this Kasyapa, should be considered as belonging to Kasyapa the son of Marichi. See Mahadewa. I think it probable, that Tarkshya is another name for this second Kasyapa (see Tarkshya), and it was probably he, who introduced a colony of Brahmans, that is, of civilized (intelligent) people, into Kasmira, as mentioned in the Ayeen Akbery; for Brahmans as a separate Cast were not introduced into India until long after this time. See Sambara.

3d, Kasyapa married to the two daughters of Baiswanara, grandson of the second Kasyapa. This Kasyapa I believe founded a city in Behar, which continued in the possession of princes descended of his son Kalakeya, until destroyed by Arjun the son of Pandu, grandson of Parasara. This Kasyapa I presume was also the father of Hiranya Kasyapa, whose descendant Bali rose to great eminence and extensive power, and his grandson Virat was Raja of Matsya, now the district of Dinajpur, in the time of the above mentioned Arjun. Some descendant of this Kasyapa, but bearing the same name, seems to have been father of Baruna, ancestor of Parasara. See that name, and also Kalakeya, Kayadha, Paulama, Paulami, and Vasishta.

Kausala, a dynasty probably imaginary, 8 Gf. 16 Hf.

Kausalya, king of Ayodhya, son of Byushitaswa, 12 Ge. Int. p. 33. l. 40. p. 35. l. 37. probably the same with Kausulya.

Kausalya, the wife of Basudewa, 6 Df.

Kausambhi or Kausambhipura, a city founded by Chakra the son of Nemi king of Hastinapur, and which after Indraprastha and Hastinapur became capital of Kurudesa. Int. p. 13. l. 23. The ruins, which have been called those of Hastinapur, are probably those of Kausambhi, as the former city was carried away by the Ganges, before the latter was built.

Kausulya, king of Ayodhya son of Hi-

ranyanabha, 24 Ih. Int. p. 35. l. 36. Probably the same with Pushpa, the latter signifying a flower in general, the former a particular flower. See Pushya and Kausalya.

Kauya, a kind of crow, offspring of Kaki, 17 Ge. Int. p. 5. l. 24.

Kaveri, the nymph of a river, married to Jahnu, son of Suhatra or Hotraka king of Kasi, 20 Ie. 22 Ig.

Kayadhu, daughter of Jambha and wife of Hiranya Kasyapa. She was granddaughter of Kasyapa her husband's father, and consequently her husband was her uncle: that is, provided the Kasyapa her husband's father, was the same with the Kasyapa who was her grandfather, 3 Be.

Kebnle, king of Besala son of Nara, 10 Fg. Int. p. 38. l. 13. Perhaps the same with Kabalakhya. See Trinabindhu.

Kerala, the country which Europeans call Malabar, 21 If. Int. p. 23. l. 20.

Kerala, king of Kerala desa, son of Akrira, 21 If.

Kesi, son of Basudewa by Kausalya, 6 Df.

Kesidhwaja, king of Mithila, son of Kritadhwaja, 10 Bh. 11 Ga. 12 Ag. Int. p. 35. l. 17.

Kesini, wife of Bisrawa or Bisasrawa. See Nikasha.

Kesini, wife of Suhatra, Suhotra, or Hotraka, 20 Ic. In 22 Hf. Kesini, with exactly the same descendants as in 20, is made wife of Ajmirha, which I look upon as a transposition. See Ajamirha.

Ketu, in 17 Eg. is made a son of Kasyapa, and is a deity of comets, meteors, and other such portentous heavenly appearances. In 3 Hh. there are a hundred such deities, sons of Biprachiti king of the Danas, and only grandsons of Kasyapa.

Ketu, king of Kerudesa, son of Rishabhadewa, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Cd.

Ketubirya, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Eg.

Ketudesa, a kingdom, portion of Bharatkhanda, 1 Cd.

Ketuma, or Ketuman, son of Ambarisha, 10 Kc. 12 Hc.

Ketumala, king of Ketumala Khanda son of Agnidhra, 1 Ic.

Ketumala Khanda, one of the great divisions of Jambu dwipa, 1 Ic.

Ketuman, or Ketumana. See Ketuma.

Ketumana, king of Kasi, son of Dhanwantra or Dhanwantari, 5 Fd. 13 Hd. 22 Ac. Gg.

Ketumana, king of Kasi, son of Kshemy, or Kshema, 22 Ac. Gh 23 Ba. In 22, the descendants between him and Sukumara, four in number, are quite different from those in 23, three in number. See Suketu.

Khanapana, or Dadhibahana king of Angga, son of Angga, and father of Dibiratha, 5 Df. 13 Fe. 22 Df.

Khanda, a region or large division of the earth, into several of which a Dwipa or zone is divided, and which again is divided into Desas or countries, 1 c. Int. p. 7. l. 2.

Khandikya, son of Mitadhwaja king of Mithila, 10 Ch. 12 Bg.

Khangkhana, king of Ayodhya, son of Bajranabha, 24 Ig. I suppose he is the same with Swagana.

Khaninetra, king of Besala, son of Rambha, 10 Fe. Int. p. 38. l. 10.

Khanitra, king of Besala, son of Pramiti or Pramati, 10 Fd. 12 De. Int. p. 38. l. 3, 7.

Khatwangga, king of Ayodhya, son of Biswasaha, 11 Ca. Int. p. 33. l. 43.

Khyati, wife of Bhrigu son of Brahma, 4 Fb. De. } These may be the same.
Khyati, child of Kardama son of Brahma, 4 Kf. }

Khyati, son of Uhmuka king of Brahmawarta, 2 Id. Seems to be the same with Swati son of Uru.

Kikata, the deity of strong places, son of Sangkata, (stone cutter,) who was grandson of Dharma, son of Brahma, 2 Rh.

Kikata, king of Kikatdesa, son of Rishabha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Dd.

Kikatdesa, one of the divisions of Bharatkhanda, 1 Dd.

Kilingkilapuri, a city probably imaginary, 8 Gc. 16 Gc.

Kimpurasha, king of Kimpurashakhanda, son of Agnidhra king of Jambudwipa, 1 Cc.

Kimpurashakhanda, one of the great divisions of Jambudwipa, 1 Cc.

Kingkini, son of Bhajamana. 6 Ac.

Kinnare, son of Brahma, 4 Kb.

Kirtimana, son of Uttanapada king of Brahmawarta, 18 Fb.

Kirtimana or Kritimana, son of Basudewa by Dewaki, 6 Ig. 15 Cd.

Kirtirata. See Dritirratha.

Kola, king of Kola desa, son of Akrira, 21 If. Int. p. 23. l. 21.

Kosala. See Mahakosala.

Kradhabasu, wife of Kasyapa, mother of

Sarpa, and daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Eg. See next person.

Kradhavasa, wife of Kasyapa, and mother of Singha, 17 Hc.; probably the same with Sarama and Kradhabasu.

Kramarta, son of Sringjaya, 21 Ae.

Krita Rishi, son of Brahma, 4 Fb. 17 Fa. Int. p. 2. l. 14.

Krata, son of Ulmuka or Uru, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Id. 18 Cg. Is this the same with Kratu Muni?

Kratha, son of Bidarbha, 5 Cf. 13 De. In 20 Dh. the descendants attributed to him in 5 and 13 are given to his brother Bhima, not mentioned in these latter authorities. Int. p. 25. l. 16.

Kratu Muni, married to the great-granddaughter of Kasyapa, 3 Hh.: perhaps the same with Krata son of Ulmuka.

Kratu, son of Sri Krishna by Jamwawati or Jambawati, 7 Db. 15 Ff.

Kratudhanu or Satadhanwa, son of Kangka, 6 Fh. 15 Gd.

Kratudhawaja, son of Brahma, 4 Cb.

Krikaneyu, son of Raudraswa king of Pratishthana, 22 Dc.; perhaps the same with Kriteyu.

Krimi, wife of Usinara king of Usinara, 22 De.

Krimi, son of Usinara king of Usinara, 22 De.

Krimi, son of Sringjaya, 21 Ac.

Krimilaswa, son of Bahyaswa, 23 Fb.; perhaps the same with Kampilya son of Bharmyaswa, as the names given to the other sons of these personages agree tolerably. See Bahyaswa.

Kripa, or Kripan Acharya, } in 7 Hh. and 14 Bc. is son of Saradwan, and grandson of Satyadhriti; but in 23 Dc. he is son of the latter, Saradwan being omitted. Int. p. 17. l. 44.

Kripi, wife of Drana, in 7 Ih. and 14 Cc. is daughter of Saradwan, and granddaughter of Satyadhriti; but in 23 Dc. is daughter of the latter, Saradwan being omitted. Int. p. 17. l. 41.

Krisaswa or Akrisaswa, of the Ayodhya family, in 10 Af. and 12 Ae. is a king, son of Barhanaswa; but in 24 Af. is brother of the king, and son of Sangkataswa, who is not mentioned in 10 or 12, unless he be the same with Barhanaswa, each being son of Nikumbha, and father of Krisaswa. Int. p. 31. l. 14, 15.

Krisaswa, king of Besala, in 11 He. is son of Sahadewa, and grandson of Sangyama; in 12 Dg. is son of Sangyama, and Sahadewa is omitted. Int. p. 38. l. 28.

Krishna, married to Yamuna, daughter of Bihaswana or Surya, 3 Bc. 17 Cd. Int. p. 2. l. 27.

Krishna, son of Haburdhana king of Brahmawarta, 2 Hf. 19 Gb. Int. p. 2. l. 27.

Krishna, son of Arjun or Sahasrabahu, 20 Bg.

Krishna, son of Basudewa, the Avatar or incarnation of Vishnu. See Sri Krishna.

Krishna, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, 8 Fa.

Krishswa, married to two daughters of Daksha Prajapati, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ig.

Krita or Kriti, of a collateral branch of the Kasi family, in 5 Gd. and 13 Id. is son of Jaya, who in 20 Hd. is his grandfather, Bijaya being interposed.

Krita or Kriti, son of Basudewa by Rohini, 6 Bg. 15 Bd.

Kritabarma, Kritabrahma, or Kritadhanwa, son of Dhanaka or Kanaka king of Mahesmatipuri, 5 Bf. 13 Be. 20 Bf.

Kritabarma or Kritibarma, son of Hridika, 6 Gd. 15 Ab. 21 Gf.

Kritabirya or Kritibirja, king of Mahesmatipuri, son of Dhanaka or Kanaka, 5 Af. 13 Ae. 20 Af.

Kritabrahma, } See Kritabarma.
Kritadhanwa, }

Kritadhwaja, king of Mithila, son of Dharmadhwaja, 10 Bh. 12 Ag. Int. p. 35. l. 17.

Kritagni or Kritaswi, son of Dhanaka or Kanaka king of Mahesmatipuri, 5 Af. 13 Ae. 20 Bf.

Kritaiya, or Kritaiyu, } or Kritauja, son of Dhanaka or Kanaka king of Mahesmatipuri, 5 Bf. 13 Be. 20 Af. The Kritauja probably has arisen from Kritaiya, with the point wrong placed by a copyist.

Kritaka, son of Basudewa by Madira, 6 Dg.

Kritanjaya, king of Ayodhya, son of Barhi, 11 Fb. Int. p. 36. l. 31, 34.

Kritaswi. See Kritagni.

Kritauja. See Kritaiya.

Kritayagya or Kriti, king of Magadha, son of Chyawan or Chyawana, 7 Cf. 23 Eb. Int. p. 35. l. 21.

Kriteyu of the Antarheda family, in 5 Fg. is son of Raudrasya king of Antarheda; in 13 He. he is a descendant in the fourth degree from that prince. See Raudra.

Kriti, wife of Urukrama, son of Kasyapa, 3 Kc.
Kriti, wife of Sanhrada, grandson of Kasyapa, 3 Af.
Kriti, son of Nahus, king of the Gods, 5 Fc. 13 Cc.
Kriti, son of Jaya. See Krita of the Kasi family.
Kriti, son of Babhru, descended of Yadu, 5 Cg. 13 Df.
Kriti or Kritayagya, king of Magadha. See Kritayagya.
Kriti or Karta, son of Sannatiman or Sunnwati, 7 Kf. 23 Kc.
Kriti or Krita, son of Basudewa. See Krita.
Kriti, king of Mithila, son of Bahulaswa, 11 Gg. Int. p. 36. l. 42.
Kritibarma. See Kritabarma, son of Hridika.
Kritibirja. See Kritabirya.
Kritika, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Fg. 19 Ed.
Kritima, or } son of Yawinara or Jawi-
Kritimana, } nara, 7 Ke. 14 Ic. I suspect him to be the same with Dhritimana, son of Jawinara.
Kritimana. See Kirtimana, son of Basudewa.
Kritimati. See Kritivi.
Kritiratha or Sataratha, king of Mithila, son of Pratipaka or Prabiraka, 10 Cf. 12 Be. 25 Ff. Int. p. 32. l. 31.
Kritiratha. See Dritiratha.
Kritivi or Kritimati, daughter of Sukacharya, and wife of Anuka, 7 Ag.
Kriya, wife of Krata, son of Brahma, 4 Fb. See next persons.
Kriya, child of Kardama, son of Brahma, 4 Kf. } One or other of these was
Kriya, child of Daksha, son of Brahma, 4 Ff. } probably wife of Krata.
Kriya, wife of Bidhata, son of Kasyapa, 3 Hc.
Krodhana, king of Hastinapur, son of Ajita or Ayuta, 7 Ff. 14 Gb.
Kroshta, son of Yadu, and first of the most celebrated branch of his descendants, 5 Bd. 13 Cc. 20 Cd. Int. p. 22. l. 36; p. 24. l. 44, &c. See Saphal.
Ksha. See Taksha, son of Brika.
Kshasha, son of Biswakarma, 3 Hb.
Kshatradharma, son of Sangkriti, 20 He. Probably the same with Jaya, son of Satkriti.
Kshatrapeksha or Kshetrapekshi, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 6 Cd. 13 Eh.
Kshatriya, the second in dignity of the Hindu casts. Int. p. 14. l. 21.

Kshema, son of Idhmajabha, king of Plaksha, 2 Ba. } Both these are four in
Kshema, son of Titiksha, 4 Gg. } descent from Brahma.
Kshema or Kshemny, king of Kasi. See Kshemny.
Kshema or Kshemya, in 7 Hg. and 23 Kd. is son of Ugrayudha or Ugraudha; in the former he is four descents from Sannatiman, and in the latter only grandson of Sanwati, the same I presume with Sannatiman. In 14 Ke. again, he is son of Sanwatiman, the same with Sannatiman, or Sanwati, and only brother of Ugraudha.
Kshema, king of Magadha, son of Suchi, 7 Ch. Int. p. 36. l. 28.
Kshemadhanwa, king of Ayodhya, son of Pundarika, 11 Be. 12 If. 24 Ie. Int. p. 35. l. 15.
Kshemadharma, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Kalabarna, 8 Ac. 16 Bc.
Kshemadhi, king of Mithila, son of Chitraratha, 11 Gd. Int. p. 36. l. 2.
Kshemaka, king of Kausambhi, son of Nimi, 9 Kc.
Kshemny or Kshema, king of Kasi, in 22 Ac. is son of Sunipa, and three in descent from Alarka; but in Gh. of the same Table he is son of Alarka, two generations being left out. See Suketu.
Kshemya. See Kshema, son of Ugrayudha.
Kshetra, a place of pilgrimage; but the most eminent place of this kind, and which is often called Kshetra alone, is more commonly called Kasi and Banaras, from two princes by whom it was formerly governed. Int. p. 20. l. 39. See Kasi.
Kshetra Briddha or Briddha Kshetra, king of Kasi, son of Ayu, 5 Gb. 13 Ib. 20 Bc. 22 Ba. Int. p. 11. l. 30; p. 20. l. 36, &c.
Kshetragya, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Kshemadharma, 8 Ac. 16 Bc.
Kshetrapekshi. See Kshatrapeksha.
Kshu. See Chaksha.
Kshudhi, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 7 Ib.
Kshudraka or Sudraka, king of Ayodhya son of Prasenajit, 11 Fd. 12 Kh. Int. p. 36. l. 40.
Kubalaswa, } Dundhumara or Dhun-
Kubalayaswa, } dumara, king of Ayod-
Kubalayaswaka, } hya son of Brihadas-

wa or Trisangku, 10 Bc. 12 Ad. 24 Ae. 25 Dc. Int. p. 30. l. 28; p. 31. l. 12. In Table 25 six generations of those mentioned in 10 and 24, and five generations of those mentioned in 12 are omitted. Probably the same with Chandra. See Yubanaswa.

Kuber, a deity, king of the North; in 4 Bf. and 11 Ib. is made son of Bisrawa or Biswasrawa, and grandson of Pulastya; but in 17 Db. he is made son of Pulasta, and Bisrawa is omitted, Int. p. 38. l. 24. See Erabira his mother.

Kuhaka, son of Kasyapa by Kadra, 17 Id.

Kuhu, wife of Dhatta the son of Kasyapa, 3 Gb.

Kuhu or Suhu, son of Ugrasena king of Mathura, 6 De. 15 Gh.; perhaps the same with Subahu.

Kuksheyu or Kaksheya, ancestor of an eminent branch of the Family of the Moon, in 5 Eg. is son of Raudrasya and brother of Riteyu; in 13 He. is son of Riteyu, and grandson of Raudra, the same as Raudrasya; in 22 Ec. those who in 5 and 13 are made descendants of Anu the son of Yayati, are properly transferred to this person. Int. p. 18. l. 12, &c. See Raudra.

Kukshi, son of Swayambhuva, 18 Ga.

Kukshi, king of Ayodhya son of Ikshwaku, 25 Db. Int. p. 30. l. 27, 30.

Kukshi. See Gardabhaksha.

Kukura, son of Andhaka, 6 Fb. 21 Ce.
Kukura, son of Chitraratha, 13 Ih.
} From their brothers' names there is great reason to think, that these are the same person. See Bhajamana, Suchi, and Kambalabarhi. The generations between Kukura and Ahuka differ a good deal in 6 from those in 21, there being 8 in the former and only 5 in the latter, Int. p. 27. l. 6, &c.

Kumar, son of Ahala, 19 Ee.

Kumbha, son of Kumbhukarna, 4 Cf. 17 Eb. This must be the personage worshipped in the south of India as a Grama devata or village god. The name means merely pillar, as his father's name signifies maker of pillars.

Kumbhakarna. See Kumbhukarna.

Kumbhanda, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Kg.

Kumbhanada, son of Bali or Vali king of Heaven, &c. 17 Ee.

Kumbhukarna or Kumbhakarna, father of Kumbha; in 4 Cf. 6 Ie. and 11 Kb. is son of Bisrawa, and grandson of Pulastya; but in 17 Eb. he is son of Pulasta, the same with Pulastya.

Kuni, son of Jaya, 6 Ad. 13 Bh.

Kunti, son of Nitra or Karti, son of Dharmanetra, 5 Ae. 20 Ae. See Sahangi.

Kunti, son of Kratha or Bhima, 5 Cf. 13 Df. 20 Eh. Int. p. 25. l. 19.

Kunti Raja, adopted father of Pritha daughter of Sura, 6 Ie.; according to 13, Sura, who was the real father of Pritha, was 14 in descent from Kunti son of Kratha, and Kunti the son of Sri Krishna was grand-nephew of Pratha adopted by Kunti Raja, who must therefore be distinct from both these personages.

Kunti. See Pritha, adopted daughter of Kunti Raja.

Kunti, son of Sri Krishna by Nagnajiti or Satya, 7 Eb. 15 If.

Kupakhaga, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Kg.

Kurangcha. See Karangcha.

Kurcha, son of Midhwan or Mirha, 10 Hc. 12 Fc.

Kuru, king of Kuruchhatra, Hastinapur, or Pratishthana, son of Sambarana, 7 Ce. 14 Ga. 22 Ig. 23 Fa. Int. p. 12. l. 19. p. 35. l. 12. In all the authorities this person is stated to have had four sons, yet the names differ much, besides variations in spelling, amounting to seven, that have no resemblance, namely Arimijaya, Brikshetra, Jahanu or Jahnu, Nishadaswa or Nisadhaswa, Parikshita, Sudhana or Sudhanu, and Sudhanwa. Of these I reckon Jahanu and Sudhanwa as belonging to one person, Sudhana is a second, Brikshetra and Parikshita belong to a third, and Arimijaya and Nisadhaswa to the fourth.

Kurubasu, son, or perhaps rather brother of Madhu, 6 Ea. Int. p. 26. l. 3. See Satwata.

Kuruchhatra,
Kurudesa,
} a country nearly the same with the Mogol province of Dilli, named probably after Kuru its king, 6 Ie. Int. p. 12. l. 20—p. 13. l. 30, 45.

Kusa, son of Suhatra king of Kasi, 5 Gc. 13 Ie. Int. p. 21. l. 35. See Ananas and Anena: Seems to be the same with Sala son of Suhotra. He was ancestor of a considerable branch of the Family of the Moon, by some given to Ananas.

Kusa or Kusu, son of Ajaka, or Balakaswa or Balakswa, 5 Kc. 13 Kc. 20 Id. Between this person and Gadhi, in 5

and 20, there is only one generation; but in 13 there are 3, his brothers having probably been introduced into the line of succession.

Kusa, son of Bidarbha. See Kaisika.

Kusa, king of Ayodhya, son of Ramachandra, 11 Bc. 12 Fh. 24 Gh. Int. p. 34 l. 4, 6, 31. See next person.

Kusa or Kusamba, son of Basu, king of Magadha, 7 Df. 23 Ge. It is difficult to say, whether this person or Kusa king of Ayodhya should be placed first. Jarasandha nephew of Kusamba is usually stated to have been nearly contemporary with Sri Krishna, and he was undoubtedly considerably posterior to the time of Rama Chandra.

Kusadhuja, } king of Mithila, son of
Kusadhwaja. } Siradhwaja or Siradhaju, 10 Bh. 12 Bf. Int. p. 34. l. 8.

Kusa or Kusadwipa, one of the 7 great divisions or zones into which Hindu geographers at present divide the earth; but originally it seems to have meant only a province of the kingdom of Brahmawarta, 1 Eh. 2 Be.

Kusagra or } of the ancient Magadha line.
Kusagraha, } In 7 Cf. and 14 Fb. he is made son of Brihadratha, and brother of Jarasandha the successor of Brihadratha; but in 23 Fe. he succeeds his father, and his three descendants called there Risata, Satwahita, and Urja, in all probability the same with Brishabha, Satyakita, and Puspawana, in place of forming a collateral line, succeed as kings of Magadha, and the last of them is father of Jarasandha, who thus is 5th in descent from Brihadratha in place of being his son, as is the case in 7 and 14. As it is generally admitted, that Sri Krishna rather preceded Jarasandha, who was killed by the sons of Pandu, and as the Sri Bhagawata makes Sri Krishna 53 descents from Brahma, and Jarasandha only 39, many may be disposed to prefer the genealogy of the kings of Magadha given in 23, where the disparity between it and the line of Mathura is less remarkable; for many reasons, however, I am inclined to prefer the account of the Sri Bhagawata respecting the descendants of Brihadratha; and therefore must admit, that the line of Mathura is very much lengthened.

Kusamba, Kusambha, or Kusika, according to 5 Kd. and 20 He. son of Kusa or Kusu, and grandson of Ajaka or Balikaswa. In 13 Kd. he is son of Kusamwa son of Kusa; and finally in 22 Hh. he is son of Balakaswa, and Kusa is omitted.

Kusamba, son of Basu. See Kusa son of Basu.

Kusambuja, son of Kusambha, 13 Kd.; probably the same with the Kusanabha of 5 and 20, which see.

Kusambha. See Kusamba son of Kusa.

Kusanwa, son of Kusa, 13 Kc.; probably the same with Basu in 5, and Kusaswa of 20.

Kusanabha, son of Kusa or Kusu, 5 Kd. 20 Ic. See Kusambuja.

Kusathali. See Dwaraka.

Kusawarta, king of Kusawarta desa, son of Rishabha, 1 Bd.

Kusawarta, a country. 1 Bd.

Kusika, son of Kusa. See Kusamba son of Kusa.

Kusika or Usika, son of Kriti, 5 Cg. 13 Df.

Kusu. See Kusa son of Ajaka.

Kusudwipa. See Kusadwipa.

Kutsa, son of Chakshusha king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ec.

L *interchangeable with* N.

Laba, son of Rama Chandra king of Ayodhya, 11 Bc. 12 Gh.

Lahi Raja, son of Ashtaka, 20 Hf.

Lakshmana, son of Dasaratha king of Ayodhya, 11 Ce. 12 Hh.

Lakshmana, wife of Sri Krishna. See Madri.

Lakshmi or Sri Lakshmi, a goddess, daughter of Bhrigu and wife of Vishnu, 4 Ef. Int. p. 2. l. 9. See Vishnu.

Lamba, wife of Dharma and daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Ag. 19 Cd.

Lamwadara, } king of Magadha or Bhu-
Lamwodara. } ratkhanda, son of Paurnamasa, 8 Eb. 16 Eb.

Langgala, king of Ayodhya, son of Suddhoda, 11 Fe. 12 Kh. Int p. 36. l. 39.

Langka, a kingdom including Ceylon and probably the southern part of the Indian peninsula, and governed by a dynasty called Rakshasas, ...

Lata, son of Kasyapa. See Briksha.

Lata, wife of Ilabrita king of Ilabrita desa 1 Ee.

Lohitama, son of Ghritapreshtha king of Kurangeha dwipa, 2 Cd.

M.

MADGU, son of Saphal or Saphalka.

Madhava Acharya, a great teacher among the Hindus, Int. p. 28. l. 3.

Madhu or Madhusudana, son of Arjuna or Sahasrabahu, 5 Bg. 13 Be. Int. p. 24. l. 33.

Madhu, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Binduman, 1 Ge.

Madhu, son, or perhaps rather brother of Dewakshatra or Dewakshetra, 6 Ea. 21 Ec. Int. p. 26. l. 3. In the former Table, Satwata is the 5th in descent from Madhu; in the latter he is only 2 in descent. See Satwata.

Madhuchhandra, a Muni, son of Biswamitra or Viswamitra, 20 If. 22 Hh.

Madhuruha, son of Ghritapreshtha king of Kurangcha, 2 Ad.

Madhusudana. See Madhu son of Arjuna.

Madhyendena, son of Pusparna king of Brahmawarta, 2 Eb.

Madira, wife of Basudewa, 6 Cf. 15 Bc. 21 Fa.

Madira or Madri, daughter of Madra Raja of Sailya, and wife of Pandu, 9 Ga. 14 Ge. Int. p. 1. l. 18.

Madra, son of Sibi. See Bhadra.

Madra Raja, father-in-law of Sri Krishna.
Madra, Raja of Sailya, father in law of Pandu.
} These may be one person, and probably a descendant of Madra son of Sibi.

Madra, a name for Sailya, which we call Bhotan. It is probably derived from the country having been subject to a dynasty of princes called Madra, of whom the first was probably the son of Sibi, Int. p. 18. l. 19.

Madra, an imaginary tribe, which has yet to appear, 8 Hg.

Madraka. See Bhadra son of Sibi, and Bhadraka.

Madri or Lakshmana, daughter of Madra Raja, and wife of Sri Krishna, 7 Ga. 15 Ke. In 15 no children are attributed to this lady, and the first six of those attributed to her in 7, are in 15 transferred to Mitrabinda.

Madri, daughter of Madra Raja of Sailya, and wife of Pandu. See Madira. Sri Krishna and Pandu were therefore probably married to two sisters.

Madura, a country. See Pandya.

Magadha, a kingdom founded by Sudhanu, son of Kuru king of Hastinapur, 7 Ce, &c. 8 Aa, &c. Int. p. 3. l. 43. p. 7. l. 25. p. 9. l. 24. p. 12. l. 36. p. 13. l. 30—p. 16. l. 21. p. 19. l. 45. p. 28. l. 38. p. 32. l. 19. In early times it was nearly of the same extent with the portion of the Mogol province of Behar, that lies south from the Ganges; but in later times its kings became the most powerful in India, and are often styled kings of Bharatkhanda, although their authority over the greater part of India seems to have been very feeble. Before the time of Sudhanu, this kingdom seems to have been called Gaya, from a town which still retains the name.

Magha, one of the constellations in the lunar zodiac, feigned to be daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Gg. 19 Fd.

Maghanada or Meghanada, son of Rawana king of Langka, 4 Bf. 17 Eb.

Maghawan, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Dg.

Mahabasi, king of Mithila, son of Kriti, 11 Gh. Int. p. 36. l. 42.

Mahabhaga, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Fe.

Mahabhaja, son of Satwata, 6 Ib. Int. p. 26. l. 7.

Mahabharata, a poem describing the great war between Durjadhan and the five sons of Pandu; also the war itself. Int. p. 4. l. 25; p. 13. l. 9. See Haribangsa.

Mahabir, son of Priyabrata king of Antarbeda, 1 Hb.

Mahabira, or } Mahabirya, } king of Mithila, son of Brihadratha, 10 Cd. 25 Fd. Int. p. 31. l. 11.

Mahadeva, } Mahadewa, } or Siva, the god, husband of Sati, 4 If. 17 Fc. See Rudra. In 17 mention is made of Mahadeva having killed Andhaka, son of Kasyapa by Aditi. But Mahadeva was married to Sati, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, the son of Brahma; so that Aditi, the mother of Andhaka, must have lived long before Daksha Prajapati king of Brahmawarta, who is usually considered as having been her father, and must have been daughter of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma. Andhaka was therefore killed by Mahadeva his mother's sister's husband. See Daksha Prajapati and Kasyapa.

Mahadhriti or Mahidhruwa, king of Mithila, son of Visruta or Vibuddha, 10 Cf. 25 Ff. Int. p. 33. l. 22.

Mahaduti, son of Utanapada king of Brahmawarta, 18 Gb.

Mahagiri, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Kg.

Mahabaya, son of Satajit, 5 Ad. 13 Ad.

Mahakanma, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Id.

Maha Kosala or Kesida, a kingdom now constituting the Mogol province of Oude. Int. p. 20. l. 16, &c.; p. 30. l. 23.

Mahamakha, son of Savita, 3 Ec.

Mahamana, according to 5 Dd. and 22 Ec. is son of Mahasila or Mahasala, and grandson of Jannejaya; but in 13 Fd. Mahasila is omitted, and Mahamana becomes son of Jannejaya.

Mahan, son of Brahma, 4 Bb.

Mahana, son of Sarupa wife of Bhuta, one of the eleven chief Rudras, 2 Ih.

Mahanabha, son of Hiranyaksha, 3 If. 17 Ed.

Mahanandi, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Nandibardhana, 8 Ae. 16 Be. Int. p. 14. l. 20.

Mahanila, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Hd.

Mahapadma, a dynasty in Magadha or Bharatkhanda, 3 Ae. 16 Be. Although lineally descended of the Sisunga or Sisunag family, this is considered as a different dynasty; the mother of Mahapadma, the first of them, having been a low woman, which shows that the doctrine of cast had by this time been strongly established. Int. p. 14. l. 25.

Mahapadma or Nanda, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Mahanandi. 8 Ae. 16 Be. Int. p. 14. l. 25.

Maharoma, king of Mithila, son of Dhritirata or Kirtirata, 10 Cg. 12 Bf. 25 Fg. Int. p. 33. l. 22.

Mahasa, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 7 Hb.

Mahasaktu, son of Sri Krishna by Madri or Lakshmana, 7 Gb.

Mahasala, } son of Jannejaya, 5 Dd. 22
Mahasila. } Ee.

Mahasura, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Hg.

Mahaswan. See Sahaswan.

Mahata, son of Sarbabhumi, 23 Kb.

Mahavirya, son of Manyu king of Antarbeda, 7 Fd.

Maheshman, } king of Mahesmatipuri,
Mahesman, } son of Sahangja or Sahangi. 5 Ae. 20 Ae. Int. p. 24. l. 20.

Mahesmatipuri, a city and kingdom founded by Mahesman son of Sahangja, 20 Ae. &c. Int. p. 24. l. 20.

Mahidhruwa. See Mahadhriti.

Mahima, son of Bhaga, 3 Ec.

Mahipati, king of Kausambi, son of Susena, 9 Eg.

Mahisasa, son of Brahma, 4 Bb.

Mahis, an Asura, son of Anuhrada, 3 Bf. where he is the 5th in descent from Brahma; but one of the most common groups in Indian sculpture represents a combat between him and the spouse of Siva or Mahadewa, who was only two in descent from the same god.

Maitri, child of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma, 4 Ff.

Malabar, a country. See Kerala.

Malaya, king of Malaya desa, son of Rishabha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Bd.

Malaya desa, that is the hilly country, a kingdom founded by Malaya, 1 Bd. This, I suppose, is not what we now call Malaya, neither is it Malyala or Malabar, which in Sangskrita is called Kerala; but it is, I rather imagine, some part of the hilly region south from the upper Gangetic provinces, the original seat of the Hindu colony.

Malwa, a country. See Awanti.

Malwa Raja, an imaginary prince, who is hereafter to appear, 6 Hh.

Malayavan, king of Langka, son of Sukes, 11 Ka.

Manajawa, son of Anila, 19 De.

Manasya is no doubt Namasya with the letters transposed, a practice very common among the Bengalese. See Namasya.

Mandadari, wife of Rawana king of Langka, son of Bisrawa, 4 Cf.

Mandhata, king of Ayodhya and of Saptadwipa, that is, of the whole earth, son of Yubanaswa, 10 Af. 12 Ae. 22 Cb. 24 Ag. 25 Dd. Int. p. 23. l. 2; p. 29. l. 21; p. 31. l. 9. 16.

Manigrava, son or grandson of Kuber king of the North, 4 Bf. 17 Db. In the latter authority his father is stated to have been Nalkuber.

Manipur, a country east from Bengal, and south-west from China, 9 Ebc. See Ulupi.

Manoyawa, son of Medhatithi king of Saka, 2 Ae.

Manthu, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Birabrata, 1 Hf.

Manu, Menu, or Munu, a lawgiver in general, 1 D. and Eb. 3 Ae. 4 De. Kc. 17 B. and Cd. They all lived in the earliest ages of the Hindu colony, Swayambhuva and Manu being in the first race of colonists, Purn in the second generation, and Bhrigu, Baibaswata or

Sradhadewa, Savarni, Rawata, Tamasa, and Uttama, in the fourth generation from the commencement of the colony. There are, I believe, other Manus; but they are not mentioned in these Tables.

Manu, a Manu, son of Brahma, 4 Ab.

Manu, king of Brahmawarta, son of Chakshusha, 18 Cc. See Nadwala and Pushkarni.

Manu, son of Krishswa by Dhishuna daughter of Daksha Prajapati, last king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ih.

Manyu, son of Brahma, 4 Ab.

Manyu, king of Antarbeda, son of Bitatha. Perhaps the same with Suhotra, as his son Brihatkshetra is no doubt the same with Brihata son of Suhotra; but this may have been by adoption, 7 Fc. 13 Gf. Int. p. 33. l. 46.

Marichi, a Muni or Rishi, son of Brahma, 1 Ac. 2 Ga. 4 Db. 10 Ea. 12 Ea. 17 Aa. 24 Fa. 25 Ea. Int. p. 11. l. 46, &c.; p. 29, &c.; p. 30. l. 14.

Marichi, son of Kasyapa, and grandson of Marichi son of Brahma, 17 Dg.

Marichi, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Sumrata, 1 Ci, Gd.

Marisa. See Marusa.

Marisha, daughter of Kandu muni, married to Pracheta king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ef. 19 Eb.

Marjari. See Somapi.

Markandeya, a Muni, son of Mrikanda, 4 Dg.

Maru, king of Mithila, son of Karyaswa, 10 Ce. 12 Bd. 25 Fc. Int. p. 32. l. 30.
Maru, king of Besala, son of Maruta, 12 Df.
} Nearly contemporary.

Maru, king of Ayodhya, son of Srighraga, 25 Hb. Int. p. 33. l. 20, 25; p. 35. l. 2.
Maru or Maruta, king of Ayodhya, son of Sighra, 11 Ea. 24 Ke. Int. p. 35. l. 2.
} I suspect these to be one person. See Prasusraka.

Marudewa, king of Ayodhya, son of Supratika, 11 Eg. Int. p. 36. l. 20, 25. In 12 Kf. seems to be called Sahadewa.

Marusa, Marisa or Bhaja, wife of Sura, and mother of Basudeva, 6 Hd. 15 Ac. In the former, but I imagine by mistake, she is represented as sister to her husband, and daughter of Dewamirha.

Maruta or Marutta, king of Besala, son of Adikshita or Abikshita, 10 Ff. 12 De. Int. p. 38. l. 11.

Maruta, king of Ayodhya, son of Agnibarna, 12 Gf. Int. p. 33. l. 41.
Maruta, king of Ayodhya. See Maru son of Sighra.
} These, I suspect, are one person.

Marutta, son of Karandhama of the Family of the Moon, 5 Cd. Int. p. 23. l. 8.
Marutta. See Maruta king of Besala of the Family of the Sun.
} Nearly contemporary.

Marutta, son of Sineyu, 20 Df.

Marutta, son of Basu king of Magadha, 23 Gc.

Maruttwati, } daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Dharma,
Marutwati, } 2 Cg. 19 Cd. See Daksha Prajapati and Dharma.

Mathura, a town and kingdom on the right bank of the Yamuna, 6 Gd. 7 Ab, &c. 21 Cf, &c. Int. p. 19. l. 14, &c. p. 27. l. 17; p. 28. l. 13, &c. The kingdom seems to have contained the greater part of the Mogol province of Agra. See Ilawartta desa.

Matidharma, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 20 Fe.

Matinara, king of Antarbeda, son of Richeyu. See Santimara.

Matrika, wife of Arjama son of Kasyapa, 3 Cc.

Matsya, a country in the north of Bengal, on the banks of the Atri river, now the district of Dinajpur, 9 Fc. Int. p. 34. l. 32.

Matsya, child of Basu king of Magadha, 7 Ef.
Matsyakriti, daughter of the same, 23 Hc.
} These may be one person.

Maun or Mauna, a dynasty in Magadha or Bharatkhanda, probably imaginary and prophetical, 8 Gc. 16 Gc.

Maurya, a dynasty in Magadha or Bharatkhanda, 8 Af, &c. 16 Bf, &c. Int. p. 14. l. 29.

Maya, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Kg.

Medasira or Midsra, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Purimana, 8 Ef. 16 Ef.

Medha, child of Daksha Prajapati, son of Brahma, 4 Gf.

Medhabi, king of Kausambi, son of Sunaya, 9 Eh.

Medhatithi, king of Sakadwipa, son of Priyabrata king of Antarbeda, 1 Gb. 2 Be.

Medhatithi, a Muni, in 5 Eh. is son of Kanwa Muni, who was of a collateral branch of the Antarbeda family; while in 13 He. he is son of Santuteyu, who

is no doubt the same with Sannateyu; although in 5 Sannateyu is brother of Reteyu great-great-grandfather of Medhatithi. See Raudra.

Medhusa, son of Sakra or Indra, king of the East or of the Gods, 3 Kd.

Meghanada. See Maghanada.

Meghaprishta, son of Ghritapreshtha king of Karangcha dwipa, 2 Bd.

Meghaswati, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Chibilaka, 8 Eb. 16 Eb.

Menu. See Manu.

Merudevi, wife of Nabhi king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Bc.

Midhwan, son of Daksha, 10 He.; seems to be the same with Mirha son of Riksha.

Midsra. See Medasira.

Mingandha, a fisherman's daughter. See Satyawati.

Mirha, son of Riksha, 12 Fc. Seems to be the same with Midhwan.

Misrakesi, wife of Batsaka, 6 Ig. 15 Ie.

Mitadhwaja, king of Mithila, son of Dharmadhaja, 10 Ch. 12 Bg.

Mithi, king of Mithila, son of Nimi, 25 Fb. Int. p. 30. l. 29. Probably the same with Mithila Bedeha, whom some authorities consider as the same with Janaka. See Nimi.

Mithila, a kingdom occupying the northern division of the Mogol province of Behar between the Gandaki and Kosi rivers, but not extending to the Ganges. Its capital was Janakipur; its princes had the common title of Janaka, and were of the Family of the Sun, and in the language of men it is called Puraniya and Tirahut, 10 Cc. 12 Bb. 25 Fb. Int. p. 29. l. 37, &c. p. 30. l. 3—p. 37. l. 1, 34.

Mithila bedeha. See Baideha, Janaka, and Mithi.

Mitra, son of Basishtha Muni, 4 Fc.

Mitra, son of Kasyapa and Aditi, and father of Vasishta Muni, 3 Ic. 17 Dc. See Vasishta and Kasyapa.

Mitrabinda, daughter of Awanti, and wife of Sri Krishna. 7 Ga. 15 Ie. The first six children, attributed to this lady in 15, are those attributed in 7 to Madri or Lakshmana.

Mitrasaha or Saudasa, king of Ayodhya, son of Sudasa, 11 Ag. 12 Ff. 24 Fg. Int. p. 32. l. 36, 41. See Sarwakarma.

Mitrayu, king of Pangchala, son of Dwada or Dewadasa, 7 Hg. 14 Bc. 23 Cb. Between this prince and Sahadewa, his successor in the 3d or 4th degree, there is little agreement between the accounts given in the 7th and 23d sheets.

Moon, deity of. See Budha, Soma, and Chandrama. Int. p. 5. l. 38.

Moon, family of. See Chandrabangsi.

Mridubit, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 6 Bd. 13 Dh.

Mridura, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 6 Bd. 13 Dh. 20 Ec.

Mrigabyadha, son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 Ie.

Mrigasira, one of the constellations of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Fg. 19 Ed.

Mrikanda, son of Dhata, 4 Dg.

Mrityu, son of Adharma, 2 Hd.

Muchakunda, son of Mandhata king of Ayodhya, 10 Bg. 12 Af. 24 Ah. Int. p. 31. l. 35.

Muda, child of Tushti, 4 Fg.

Mudgala, king of Pangchala, son of Bharmyaswa or Bhayaswa, 7 Hf. 14 Bb. 23 Cb. Int. p. 17. l. 35.

Muhurta or Nihurta, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Dharma, 2 Cg. 19 Dd.

Muhurta, son of the preceding person, 2 Ch.

Mula, a constellation in the lunar zodiac, feigned to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Gg. 19 Hd.

Mulaka, } or Pulaka, king of Ayodhya,
Muluka, } son of Armaka or Asmaka, 11 Ah. 12 Fg. 24 Fg. Int. p. 33. l. 36.

Muni, a general name for saints of extraordinary virtue and power, 1 Ac. 2 Ff. 3 H. and Ic. Hd. 4 A. and Be. Af. Db. and g. Eb. Fc. If.; 5 Ee. and h. Fa. Gc.; 7 Fc. If. and g. Dg. and h.; 11 Ad. 12 Ec. 17 a. 20 I. and Hf. 21 Ke. 22 H. I. and Kh. 24 Fa. Int. p. 20. l. 20. Sixty thousand of them were dwarfs, and followed the sun, which probably is an allegory meaning the stars. Int. p. 2. l. 14; p. 5. l. 8. Several among the sons of Brahma are called both Munis and Rishis; but some of the Rishis, in these Tables at least, are no where called Munis, and there are many Munis who are no where called Rishis. The Munis, which in these Tables are mentioned under this designation, are Agastya, Anggira a Rishi, Atri a Rishi, Balakilya, Bisrawa or Bisasrawa, Bitatha or Bharadwaja, Druvasa, Gala, Gautama, Jamadagni, Kandu, Kanwa, Kapila or Sri Kapel, Kratu a Rishi, Madhuchhan or

Madhuchhandra, Marichi a Rishi, Medhatithi, Morkandeya, Parasara, Richiku, Sambarta, Saradwan, Satyadhriti, Saunaka, Sradhadewa, Sukdewa, Upamanggu, Utathya, Valmiki, Vasishta, Vayasa, and Viswamitra, to all which names the reader may refer.

Muni, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, married to Kasyapa, 2 Eg. 17 Ec.

Muni, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Kd.

Muni, son of Sranta, 19 Ae.

Munu. See Manu.

Murjaya, son of Kusa or Kusu, 5 Kd.
Murtimana, 20 Kc.
} Probably one person.

Musti, child of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma, 4 Hf.

N *interchangeable with* L.

Nabha. See Anabha.

Nabhaga, son of Sradhadewa Muni, and father of Nabhaga, 10 Kb. 12 Hb. 24 Gb. Int. p. 39. l. 20.
Nabhaga, son of Sradhadewa Muni, and father of Rishya, 24 Ch.
} These are probably one person with different children attributed to him by some transposition.

Nabhaga, son of the first mentioned person of this name, 10 Kc. 12 Hb.

Nabhaga, king of Besala, son of Dishta, 10 Fc. 12 Db. Int. p. 37. l. 46.

Nabhaga, king of Ayodhya, son of Sruta, 11 Af. 12 Ah. 24 Fe. Int. p. 32. l. 35, 36.

Nabhaga, king of Ayodhya, son of Yayati, 25 Hc. Int. p. 34. l. 2, 11.

Nabhaswati, wife of Bijilaswa or Antardhyana, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ge.

Nabhi, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Agnidhra, 1 Bc. Int. p. 10. l. 7, 35.

Nabhigupta, son of Hiranya Retasa, king of Kusa dwipa, 2 Bc.

Nadina. See Ahina.

Nadwala, wife of Chakshusha, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Hc. but in 18 Ce. the wife of Chakshusha is called Pushkarni, and Nadwala is the wife of his son Manyu. In both Tables nearly the same issue is given to Nadwala. The confusion seems to have arisen from Manu, the father of Ulmuka or Uru, having been left out in the second Table, and his wife transferred to his father.

Naga, that is, the serpent, son of Brahma, 4 Kb.

Nagasesha, son of Kasyapa and Kadru, 17 Gd.

Nagnajit, king of Ayodhya, 7 Ea. He is not mentioned in any genealogy of the Family of the Sun, at least by this name, but is probably the same with Prasenajit, Int. p. 36. l. 6.

Nagnajiti, daughter of Nagnajit, and wife of Sri Krishna, 7 Ea. seems to be the same with Satya.

Nagpur, a city in the centre of India belonging to the Maharashtras, Int. p. 7. l. 38.

Nahus or Nahusa, king of Pratishthana, afterwards made Indra or king of the Gods, and finally changed into a serpent, was son of Ayu by Prabha or Suprabha, 5 Bb. 13 Bb. 17 Hh. 20 Bc. Int. p. 22. l. 16. p. 30. l. 25.

Nahusha, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Kd.

Nahusha, king of Ayodhya, son of Ambarisha, 25 Hc. Int. p. 34. l. 2.

Naishadha, a dynasty which has not yet appeared, 8 Hf.

Nakta, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Prathusena, 1 Cg.

Nakul, son of Pandu and Madri, or of Madira wife of Pandu by Aswini Kumar, 9 Hb. 14 Ge.

Nala, son of Biprachiti king of the Danas, 17 Ag. His uncle's daughter, Sarmishtha, was married to Yayati the father of Yadu.

Nala, son of Yadu, 5 Bd. 13 Dc. See the preceding Nala.

Nala, king of Ayodhya, son of Nishada, 24 Id.

Nalakubara,
Nalkuber,
} son of Kuber, king of the North, 4 Bf. 17 Db.

Namasya or Manasya, king of Antarbeda or Pratishthana, son of Pravira, 5 Fd. 22 Eb. Int. p. 31. l. 7. See Manasya.

Namchi, 3 Fh. perhaps another name for Ayu king of Pratishthana; for the husband of Prabha or Suprabha, daughter of Swarbhanu, in one place is called Namchi and in another Ayu; but it must be observed, that in 20 Cb. Prabha, the wife of Ayu, is made daughter of Rahu and not of Swarbhanu. I suspect therefore, that there were two Prabhas, one the daughter of Rahu married to Ayu, and another the daughter of Swarbhanu married to Namchi, or rather that the proper name of the latter was Suprabha. See Namuchi.

Namuchi, son of Biprachiti king of the Danas, probably the same with Namchi married to Suprabha, daughter of Swarbhanu, who in this case would be his uncle's daughter, 17 Bg.

Nanda, son of Basudewa by Madira, 6 Cg.

Nanda, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda. See Mahapadma.

Nandi, son of Susarga, 2 Bh.

Nandibardhana or Nandivarshana, king of Mithila, son of Udabasu or Udbasu, 10 Cc. 12 Bc. 25 Fc. Int. p. 30. l. 30.

Nandibardhana, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, of the Sunaka family; in 8 Ab. is son of Rajaka; but in 16 Bb. is father of Bharajaka, who, I have no doubt, is the same with Rajaka; but in either one or other authority a transposition has taken place, Int. p. 14. l. 15.

Nandibardhana, } king of Magadha or
Nandibardhuna, } Bharatkhanda, of the Sisunag family, son of Ajaya, 8 Ad. 16 Bc.

Nandivarshana. See the first Nandibardhana.

Nara, king of Besala son of Sudhriti, 10 Fg. Int. p. 38. l. 12.

Nara, son of Manyu, king of Antarbeda, 7 Gd.

Narada, son of Brahma, 4 Gb. He is god of Music, &c.

Naraka, son of Biprachiti, king of the Danas, 17 Cg.

Narantaka, son of Rawana, king of Langka, 4 Cf.

Narayan or Parabrahma, according to the Hindus, is the supreme being totally exempt from care, change, or other misery.

Narayan, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, of the Kanwa family, 8 Ce. 16 Dc.

Nari, wife of Kuru, king of Uttar Kuru, 1 Gc.

Narishyan or } son of Sradhadewa, king
Narishyanta, } of Ayodhya, 10 Ib. 12 Fb. 24 Fb. Int. p. 39. l. 16.

Navaratha or Nawaratha, son of Bhimaratha or Bimaratha, of the Yadu family, 5 Ch. 13 Dg. 21 Ab.

Nawa, wife of Usinara, king of Usinara, 22 Ce.

Nawa, son of Usinara, king of Usinara, 22 Ce.

Nawaratha. See Navaratha.

Nemchakra, king of Kurudesa, son of Asima Krishna, 14 Fg. This name is evidently composed of Nemi and Chakra, according to 9 Ee. son and grandson of Asima Krishna, king of Indraprastha.

Nemi, king of Hastinapur, son of Asima Krishna, 9 Ea. Int. p. 13. l. 19. See Nemchakra.

Nighna, king of Ayodhya, son of Anaranya, and father of Anamitra, 12 Ff. 24 Gf. Int. p. 33. l. 35. See Sarwakarma.

Nighna or Nimna, son of Anamitra, descended of Yadu of the Family of the Moon, 6 Ac. 13 Ah. 20 Bd. Int. p. 26. l. 33. Although in the Bangsalata this personage is only the 37th in descent from Brahma, while the other Nighna is 52 descents from the same, yet, owing to the enlargement of the list among the kings of Ayodhya compared with the Family of the Moon, these persons may have been nearly contemporary.

Nihurta. See Muhurta.

Nikasha or Kesini, daughter of Malayawan, king of Langka, and wife of Bisasrawa, 11 Kb.

Nikumbha, son of Kumbhakarna of Langka, 4 Cf.

Nikumbha, king of Ayodhya, son of Haryaswa, 10 Ae. 12 Ae. 24 Af. Int. p. 31. l. 13.; perhaps the same with Sangkataswa. See Krisaswa of Ayodhya.

Nila, king of Pangchala. In 7 He. and 13 Gg. the first king of Pangchala, of the Family of the Moon, is made son of Ajamirha or Ajmirha, king of Hastinapur; but in 22 Hg. the son of Ajamirha is called Susanti, and his mother is stated to have been Nilini, that is, the daughter of Nila, who was probably the heiress of Pangchala, and brought that country to the Family of the Moon, Int. p. 17. l. 16, &c. See Susanti.

Nilini, wife of Ajamirha or Ajmirha, king of Hastinapur, 22 Hf. See Nila.

Nimi, king of Mithila, son of Ikshwaki, 10 Cc. 25 Fb. Int. p. 30. l. 29; p. 39. l. 25. In 12 Bb. Nimi is considered as the same with Janaka or Mithila, Bedeha or Baideha, who in 10 is called his son, and in 25 his grandson. See Baideha, Mithi, and Janaka. If we suppose three princes to have existed, their names may have been Nimi, Mithi, or Mithila, and Bedeha, Baideha, or Janaka.

Nimi, king of Kausambi, son of Dandapani, 9 Kc.

Nimna. See Nighna, son of Anamitra.

Nipa, of the Dwimirha branch of the Family of the Moon, in 7 Kg. is son of Kriti, and grandson of Sannwatimana,

but in 14 Ie. he is son of the latter, Kriti being omitted. See next person.

Nipa, of the Brihadesu branch of the Family of the Moon, son of Para, 7 Af. These Nipas were nearly contemporary, both in the Sri Bhagawata being reckoned 10 in descent from Hasti king of Hastinapur.

Niramitra, son of Nakul, and grandson of Pandu king of Hastinapura, 9 Hc.

Niramitra, king of Magadha, son of Yutayu or Ayutayu, 7 Cg. 14 Fc. Int. p. 35. l. 42.

Nirbriti, son of Dhrishti or Brishni, 5 Cg. 13 Df.

Niriti. See Rakshasa.

Nisatha, son of Balarama, 21 Fc.

Nishadha, king of Ayodhya, son of Atithi, 11 Bd. 12 Ie. 24 Gh. Int. p. 35. l. 14.

Nishadhaswa, son of Kuru, king of Hastinapura, 7 Ge. See Sudhana.

Nisatha, son of Pusparna, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fb.

Nitra, son of Dharma, son of Kaihaya, 5 Ae.; but in 20 Ad. Dharma and Nitra are conjoined into one name Dharmanetra.

Niyati, wife of Bidhata, son of Bhrigu, 4 Df.

Niyut, wife of Siva, son of Brahma, 4 Bb. There can, I think, be little doubt, that this is the same with Sati, daughter of Daksha Prajapati.

Niyutswa, wife of Prastawa, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Bg.

Noah, the Patriarch, Int. p. 6. l. 2.

North, Kings of, 2 Ie. 4 Bf. Int. p. 7. l. 15. These were probably governors of some frontier place on the borders of the Hindu colony. See Dravina and Kuber.

North-west, Kings of, 3 He. See Hiranyaksha and North.

Nrichakshu, son of Sunitha of Kausambi, 14 Ia.

Nriga Raja, son of Sradhadewa Muni, king of Ayodhya, and founder of a very ancient branch of the Family of the Sun, 10 Db. 12 Cb. Int. p. 37. l. 15.

Nriga, wife of Usinara, king of Usinara, 22 Dc.

Nriga, son of Usinara and Nriga, 22 De.

Nripanjaya. See Ripunjaya.

Nrisingha, an Avatar or incarnation of Vishnu, 17 Ec.

Nyagrodha, son of Ugrasena, king of Mathura, 6 Ce. 15 Fh. 21 Dg.

O.

Oghawàn, } Oghawat, } son of Pratika, of the Nriga family, 10 Dd. 12 Cc.

Oja or enchanter, son of Sri Krishna by Madri, 7 Gb.

Oude. See Ayodhya.

Ougein, a city. See Awanti.

P.

Padi, son of Prithu, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Bh.

Padmawatipuri, a city, which is to be hereafter built, 8 Gf.

Pakshi, son of Brahma, 4 Ab.

Palita, son of Parajit, 20 Eg: but in 5 Bf. he is made son of Ruchaku or Rukmakawacha, and brother of Purujit or Parajit.

Panchika, son of Nahus, king of Pratishthana, 20 Ec.

Pandu, king of Kurudesa or Hastinapur. In some authorities he is reckoned son of Bichitrabirja, half-brother of Vayasa; in others he is reckoned son of Vayasa by Bichitrabirja's widow: the legitimacy of those called his children is equally liable to dispute, 6 Ie. 7 Eh. 9 Ea. 14 Ee. 21 Ib. 23 Hd. Int. p. 1. l. 12, 40; p. 13. l. 5; p. 19. l. 22. See Pangcha Pandu, and Madri.

Pandya, a country in the south of India, including Madura and the province called Coimbetore by Rennell, &c. 21 If. Int. p. 23. l. 20.

Pandya, king of Pandya desa, son of Akrira, 21 If.

Pangchajana, son of Sanghrada, descended of Kasyapa, 3 Af. } Nearly contemporary.
Pangchajana, son of Atapa of the Family of the Moon, 3 Kb. }

Pangchajana, son of Sagara, king of Ayodhya. See Asamanjasa.

Pangchajani, daughter of Biswarupa, and wife of Bharata, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Ad.

Pangchakanya or Five Virgins, to whom the Brahmans daily pray, Int. p. 17. l. 36. They no doubt once were virgins; but it is not on account of their adherence to virginity, that the Brahmans would seem to address them; as some of them at least would appear to have had children. See Ahalya and Drapadi.

Pangchala, a kingdom and country in

India, which by the Muhammedans is called Punjab, 7 He. 9 Ab. 22 Hg. 23 Ca. Int. p. 17. l. 14—p. 18. l. 2.

Pangchawana, king of Pangchala, son of Sringjaya, 23 Cc: may be the same with Chayawana.

Pangchapandu, five princes much celebrated among the Hindus: some authorities make them sons of Pandu, king of Kuru desa or Hastinapur, from whence they derive their appellation; but others fabulously ascribe their origin to five gods by two of Pandu's wives, 7 Ih. 9 b. 14 e. Int. p. 1. l. 12; p. 13. l. 8. See Yudishthira, Bhim, Arjun, Sahadewa, and Nakul: see also Pawana.

Para, of the Brihadesu family, in 14 Af. is son of Hanukasya, and grandson of Ruchiraswa; but in 7 Af. Hanukasya is omitted.

Parajit, son of Rukmakawacha, 20 Dg.; probably the same with Purujita son of Ruchaka, 5 Bf. In this case those, who in 5 are made brothers of Purujita, are in 20 converted into sons of Parajit. See Int. p. 25. l. 12, Rukma, Hari, and Palita.

Parasara, a Muni, son of Upamanggu, 7 Dg. 14. Dd. In the former he is made contemporary nearly with Santana, king of Hastinapur, 44 in descent from Atri; but Vasishta or Basishtha, ancestor of Parasara, and contemporary with Atri, would appear to be only 3 degrees of ascent from Parasara, occasioning thus a great anachronism. It is probable, therefore, that many generations in the line of Vasishta have been omitted, even were we to allow, that Vasishta was the son of Baruna and Mitra, and not of Brahma, for this would only add 3 generations; unless we also suppose that the Kasyapa, who was father of Baruna, was not the son of Marichi, but lived long after his time. See Kasyapa and Vasishta.

Paribhadra, son of Yagyabahu, king of Salmali, 2 Bb.

Parikhita, } king of Indraprastha, son of
Pariksheti, } Abhimanyu, 9 Fc. 14 Ff. 23 Ie. Int. p. 13. l. 16.

Parikshita, son of Kuru king of Hastinapur, 7 Ce. 14 Ea. See Sudhanu.

Paripala or Pariplawa, king of Kausambhi, son of Sukinala, 9 Eh. 14 Ib.

Paripatra. See Pariputra.

Pariplawa. See Paripala.

Pariputra or Paripatra, king of Ayodhya, son of Hina or Anilia, 11 Be. 12 If. Int. p. 35. l. 15. In 24 If. he is son of Sudhanwa, and only grandson of Hina or Ahinagu.

Parnasa, nymph of a river, married to Dewabridha son of Satwata, 21 Cd.

Paroksha or Puraksha, son of Anu, 5 Ed. 13 Gc. Seems to be the same with Saramanyu.

Parusarama, Parusrama, or Purusrama, an incarnation or Avatar of Vishnu, son of Yamadagni or Jamadagni, 5 Ke. 13 Ke. 20 Kf. 22 Ih. Int. p. 20. l. 25, &c. See Biswamitra, Gadhi, and Richika. This powerful chief, who is supposed to have destroyed most of the Kshatriya race, held a territory on the banks of the Dwiwaha (Dewah R), immediately adjoining to the territories of the Vijaya branch of the Family of the Moon; and a family still exists, holding lands there, and claiming a descent from the God. Some of this family may have intermarried with a daughter of Gadhi, one of Vijaya's descendants; but it is impossible that this could have been Richika, the grandfather of Parusarama, who lived long before Gadhi.

Parvati. See Sati.

Pasu, son of Brahma, 4 Ab.

Pasu, son of Savita, 3 Ed.

Patanggi, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, married to Tarkshya, 2 Kg.

Paulama, son of Kasyapa (probably the 3d of that name in this Index) by Pulama, grand-daughter of Kasyapa (probably the 2d of that name), 3 Ih. 17 Fg. In the latter Table he is said to have had 60,000 brothers, that is to say, Kasyapa had by this lady a very numerous progeny; but in the 3d Table this progeny is assigned to Kalakeya, half-brother of Paulama by another mother. See Kasyapa and Kalakeya.

Paulami, wife of Sakra or Indra, king of heaven, &c., and son of Kasyapa and Aditi, 3 Kc. Seems to be the same with Suchi, being the wife of Sakra and mother of Jayanta. She is called Paulami as being daughter of Pulama, son or grandson of Kasyapa; she was therefore married to her uncle or grand-uncle, if we suppose Kasyapa the father of Sakra to have been the same with Kasyapa the father or grandfather of Pulama. See Kasyapa.

Pauravi, } wife of Basudewa or Vasude-
Paurawi, } wa, 6 Bf. 15 Ac.

Paurawi, wife of Yudishthira king of Indraprastha, 9 Cb.

Paurnamasa, king of Magadha or Bhar it-

khanda, son of Sri Santa Karna or Karma, 8 Eb. 16 Ea.

Pawaka, son of Swaha, 4 Hg.

Pawaka, son of Bijilaswa king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fe.

Pawamana, son of Swaha, and grandson of Daksha Prajapati, 4 Hg.

Pawamana, son of Medhatithi king of Sakadwipa, and grandson of Priyabrata, 2 Be.

Pawamana, son of Bijilaswa king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fe.

Pawan or Pawana, God of the winds, son of Kasyapa, 2 Ga. 9 Db. Int. p. 2. l. 1. In 3 He, Pawana is considered as the same with Hiranyaksha king of the North-west, who with 49 of his brothers, that is kinsmen, were all called Pawana, probably from having studied the winds; but in 17 Ec. the fifty Pawanas are considered as different from their brother Hiranyaksha. See next person.

Pawana, son of Sri Krishna by Mitrabinda, 7 Ib. It is possible, that this person may have been the father of Bhim by one of Pandu's wives, although the credit, if any be due, is given to Pawana God of the winds; but, as I have said in the Introduction (p. 2. l. 1.), there is reason to suppose, that Pandu's wives may have been faithful enough to their husband.

Payada, son of Yadu, 20 Bd.

Petri, God of ancestors, that is probably to say, that he invented the rites performed in honour of deceased parents, 20 Ab. He is no where mentioned as having belonged to the colony introduced by Swayambhuwa, although he was father-in-law of Nahus king of Pratishthana, one of the earliest princes of the Family of the Moon.

Phena. See Haima.

Pindaraka, son of Basudewa by Rohini, 21 Gb.

Pippla, son of Mitra, 3 Id.

Pippolayana, one of the nine immortal Siddhas, sons of Rishabha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Ed.

Pisacha, a kind of evil spirits.

Pisacha, son of Brahma, 4 Ib.

Pitar, son of Brahma, 4 Ib. See Sadhya. There seems to be some confusion or error in the connections of Pitar, Sadha, Sadhya, and Anggira.

Pitar, son of Anggira by Sadha, 2 Ih. See Anggira.

Pitrigana, spouse of Swadha child of Daksha Prajapati, son of Brahma, 4 If. Which was the husband is not clear.

Plaksha, a dwipa, 1 Db. 2 Ba.

Prabala, son of Sri Krishna by Madri or Mitrabinda, 7 Gb. 15 If.

Prabha, wife of Devata son of Brahma, 4 Hb.
Prabha, child of Swayambhuva, 18 Ha.
} These may be one person.

Prabha, son of Dharma by Basa, 19 Gd. Being son of Dharma and father of Bishkarma, this Prabha would appear to be the same with Basu. See Bishkarma.

Prabha, son of Bhaga, 3 Fc.

Prabha or Suprabha, wife of Ayu. In 17 Hf. probably by mistake, she is made daughter of Swarbhanu; but in 20 Cb. she is made daughter of Rahu, nephew of Swarbhanu; while in 3 Fh. the daughter of Swarbhanu is married to Namchi. See Namchi and Prabha his wife.

Prabha, wife of Pusparna king of Brahmawarta, 2 Eb. See next person.

Prabha, wife of Namchi. See Suprabha. These three last ladies, although nearly contemporary, are probably different persons.

Prabhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 7 Bb. 15 Bf.

Prabhasa, battle of, 7 Db. Int. p. 28. l. 11.

Prabiraka, Pratipaka, or Pritipaka, king of Mithila, son of Maru, 10 Ce. 12 Bd. 25 Fe. Int. p. 32. l. 30.

Prabuddha, one of the nine immortal Siddhas, sons of Rishabha, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Ed.

Prachata, son of Duduha, 22 Cc.

Pracheta, king of Brahmawarta, who had nine brothers of the same name, sons of Prachinbarhi, 2 Ff. 19 Eb.

Prachetasa, son of Durmada, 14 Ad.

Prachin or Barhi, king of Brahmawarta, son of Sishti, 18 Dc.

Prachinbarhi. See Barishata.

Prachinwa or Prachinwan, king of Pratishthana, son of Janmijaya, 5 Fd. 13 Hc. 22 Ea. Int. p. 30. l. 26.

Prachitasa, son of Dharmasa or Durdama, 5 Cc.

Pradosha, son of Pusparna, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fb.

Pradumna, son of Chakshusha, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Hc.

Pradumna, king of Bajranabhapuri, son of Sri Krishna by Rukmini, 7 Ab. 15 Af. 21 Cb. Int. p. 28. l. 17.

Pradyota, a dynasty of kings in Magadha or Bharatkhanda. See Sunakas.

Pradyota, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Sunaka, 8 Aa. 16 Ba.

Praghasa, son of Sri Krishna by Madri or Mitrabinda, 7 Fb. 15 If.

Praharana, son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra, 7 Ib. 15 Gf.

Prahrada, son of Hiranya Kasyapa, 13 Cf. 17 Dd.

Prajapati, a high title, (Lord of slaves or labourers) 1 Ha. See Daksha, Kardama, and Ruchi. These personages probably superintended the labourers or slaves of the earlier kings of Brahmawarta; but the title is now usually given to kings, and is that which the last king of Brahmawarta assumed.

Prajapati, son of Brahma, 2 Ef. Ff. He is stated to have had one daughter, Setadruti, married to Barhishata, king of Brahmawarta, and another, Asikini, married to Daksha Prajapati, that prince's grandson. A grandfather and grandson marrying two sisters is improbable, and the most ancient of these princes was 14 descents from Swayambhuva, brother or contemporary with Prajapati, who probably managed his slaves. We might readily solve the difficulty, so far as relates to Daksha Prajapati, by supposing that Asikini was married to the son of Brahma so called, and not to the king of Brahmawarta: but no such explanation of Setadruti's marriage with Barhishata can be given. Perhaps Prajapati, like Janaka, was the title of a family, which lasted for many generations, holding an office by hereditary right; and in that case Setadruti may have been the grand-aunt of Asikini, and their fathers may have been merely descendants of the first Prajapati, the companion of Swayambhuva.

Prajapati, son of Prangsu of the Family of the Sun, 24 Fb.

Prajita or Purujita, son of Sri Krishna by Jambawati or Jamwawati, 7 Cb. 15 Ef.

Prakutsa or Purukutsa, king of Ayodhya, son of Mandhata, 10 Ag. 24 Ah. Int. p. 31. l. 35.

Pramanthu, son of Birabrata, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Hf.

Pramata, }
Pramati, } king of Besala, son of Prangsu, 10 Fd. 12 Dc. Int. p. 38. l. 7.
Pramiti, }

Pramolocha, an Apsara, wife of Kandu Muni, 2 Ef.

Prana, son of Dharma by Basu, 3 Ba.

Prana, son of Sisira, six in descent from Dharma and Basu, 10 Ce. It is not unlikely that there was only one Prana, and that in the Sri Bhagawata the generations between Dharma and Sisira, including the latter, have been omitted.

Prangsu, son of Sraddhadewa, king of Ayodhya, 24 Fb.

Prangsu, king of Besala, son of Batsapriti or Batshapriti, 10 Fc. 12 Dc. Int. p. 38. l. 6.

Prasada, son of Maitri, 4 Fg.

Prasadaswa or Prishadaswa, according to 10 Ic. son of Birupa; but according to 12 Hc. son of Ketuma, brother of Birupa, having probably been adopted by the latter.

Prasama, son of Basudewa or Vasudewa by Santidewa, 6 Fg.

Prasata or Prishata, king of Pangchala, son of Jantu, and remarkable for having been one of a hundred sons. In 7 Hh. he is made father of another Prishata, and grandfather of Drupada; but in 23 Cd. he is father of the latter prince, while the former is omitted. See Drapad and Prisata.

Prasena, son or grandson of Nimna, 6 Ad. 13 Ah. In the former Satrajit is made his brother; in the latter Table he is made his father.

Prasena, son of Akrura, 20 Ef. probably the same with Dewamana.

Prasenajit, king of Ayodhya, son of Akrisaswa. See Senajit, son of Krisaswa. Int. p. 31. l. 14.

Prasenajit, king of Ayodhya, son of Biswasaha, 11 Ec. Int. p. 35. l. 46; p. 36. l. 4. Perhaps the same with Nagnajit.

Prasenajit, king of Ayodhya, son of Langgala, 11 Fc. 12 Kh. Int. p. 36. l. 39.

Praskanwa, son of Medhatithi, 5 Eh.

Prasraya, son of Hri, 4 Gg.

Prasrita, king of Ayodhya, son of Maruta, 24 Kf.

Prasriti. See Prati.

Prasruta, son of Basudewa by Santidewa, 6 Fg.

Prastawa, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Udyittha, 1 Bf.

Prastola, son of Pritiha, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Bf.

Prasusra, king of Ayodhya, son of Maru, and grandson of Sighra, 11 Eb. Int. p. 33. l. 25; p. 35. l. 2. Seems to be the same with the Pritisruta after Rama. See Prasusruka.

Prasusruka, king of Ayodhya, son of Maru, 25 Hb. Int. p. 33. l. 20, 25. Although he lived before Rama, yet he may have been the same with Prasusra, who may have been misplaced.

Prasuti, daughter of Swayambhuva, king of Brahmawarta, and wife of Daksha Prajapati, that prince's companion, 1 Ia. 4 Gb. and e.

Prataha, son of Pusparna, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Eb.

Pratapa, son of Dhatta, 3 Gc.

Pratapa Rudra, last king of Woragulla. Int. p. 15. l. 19; p. 16. l. 8.

Pratardan, } Pratardana, } king of Kasi, son of Dyumana, and grandson of Dewadasa or Devodasa, according to 5 Fe. and 13 Hd.; but, according to 22 Ad. and Gg. he is son of Devodasa, and Dyumana is omitted.

Pratasha, son of Yagya, 4 Fc.

Pratha. See Pritha.

Prathusena, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Bibhu, 1 Bg.

Prati, son of Kusa, 5 Gc. Seems to be the same with Pritikshetra, son of Ananasa, 20 Hc. and with Prasriti, son of Kusa, 13 Ic.

Pratibahu or Pritibahu, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 6 Dd. 13 Gh. 20 Fe.

Pratibahu, king of Mathura, son of Bajra, 7 Ac.

Pratibhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 7 Cb. 15 Cf.

Pratibindhya, son of Yudishthira by Drapadi, 9 Bc. 14 Cf.

Pratibyoma, king of Ayodhya, son of Batsabriddha, 11 Ee. 12 Ke. Int. p. 36. l. 1.

Pratika or Pritika, son of Basu of the Family of the Sun, 10 Dc. 12 Cc.

Pratikaswa or Pritikaswa, king of Ayodhya, son of Bhanuman, 11 Ef. 12 Kf. Int. p. 36. l. 20.

Pratikshatra, son of Sami, 21 Gf. Seems to be the same with Sini, son of Bhajamana, being grandson of Sura, and father of Swayambhoja.

Pratipa or Pritipa, king of Hastinapur, son of Dilipa or Bhimsena, 7 Fg. 14 Gc. 23 Hc.

Pratipaka. See Prabiraka.

Pratirupa, wife of Kimpurasha, king of Kimpurashakhanda, 1 Cc.

Pratishthana, a city, the ruins of which are now shewn at Jhausi, on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite to Allahabad. Until the time of the Mogol Akber it continued to be considered as the proper seat or home of the Family of the Moon, and probably came to Sudyumna, who is called the first king of Pratishthana, by his mother Ila, as a portion given by her father Vaivaswata, king of Ayodhya; for it would appear naturally to have belonged rather to Maha Kosala, the dominion of the Family of the Sun, than to Antarbeda or Kuru, the territory of the Family of the Moon, the two territories being in general separated by the Ganges, 5 Ea, &c. Int. p. 10. l. 8, 23—p. 13. l. 28; p. 30. l. 19, &c. &c. See also Antarbeda, and Ila daughter of Vaivaswata.

Pratusrawa, son of Sasabinda, 20 De. Perhaps the same with Brithusrawa. See Sasabinda and Rukmakawacha.

Pratyagra, son of Basu, king of Magadha, 7 Ef.

Pratyusha, son of Dharma and Basa, 19 Fd.

Prayira, king of Pratishthana, son of Prachinwa or Prachinwan, 5 Fd. 22 Eb. Int. p. 31. l. 6.

Pravira, son of Dharmanetra, 22 Kd.

Praviraka, a king of the Bahlika dynasty, who has not yet appeared, 8 Gd. 16 Hd.

Prayag, several places of worship at the junctions of rivers. The most celebrated is that at the junction of the Yamuna with the Bhagirathi or Ganges. Its name has been changed by the Muhammedans to Allahabad, or the abode of God, the Mogol Akber having, it is alleged, intended to have made it the seat of a religion which was to have included both Moslems and Hindus. Pious men of the latter persuasion sometimes drown themselves at the holy place.

Prayan, son of Bidhata, 4 Dg.

Prisata, one of the hundred sons of Kripa, 14 Bd. Can this be the same with Prasata or Prishata, son of Jantu, who also had 99 brothers, 7 Hh? Prisata is descended from Mudgala, king of Pangchala, by his daughter Ahalya, while Prishata is descended from the same prince by his son Dewadasa. In 7 no mention is made of Prisata among the descendants of the daughter; nor in 14 is there any mention of Prishata among the descendants of the son. The different accounts concerning these personages may be perhaps explained by supposing, that Prishata was in reality a son of Kripa, descended of the kings of Pangchala by the female line

only; but that he and his son usurped the kingdom after the death of Jantu, being his successors and not his descendants; and that the kingdom was afterwards recovered by Drapada, the real son of Jantu. In 14 Prisata is the last of his race, having probably been killed by his successor Drapada, along with his numerous kinsmen, called the hundred sons of Kripa. See Prasata and Drapad.

Prishadaswa. See Prasadaswa.

Prishadhara, Prishadhra, Prishadhrata, son of Sradhadewa, king of Ayodhya, 10 Ih. 12 Gb. 24 Ib.

Prishata, king of Pangchala, son of Jantu. See Prasata and Prisata.

Prishata, king of Pangchala, son of Prishata, 7 Hh. See Prisata.

Prishi, wife of Savita, 3 Ec.

Pritha, Prithu, or Pratha, called also Kunti, as having been adopted by Kunti Raja, daughter of Sura and Marusa, and wife of Pandu, king of Kurudesa, 6 Ie. 7 Ae. 15 Kc. 21 Ib. Int. p. 1. l. 18; p. 18. l. 38. See Karna.

Prithiratha or Pritiratha, son of Santimara or Matinara, king of Antarbeda, 5 Eg. 22 Hd.

Prithu, king of Ayodhya, son of Anenas Anaka or Anaranya, 10 Bc. 12 Ac. 24 Ac. 25 Dc. Int. p. 30. l. 27, 40.

Prithu, king of Brahmawarta, son of Bena Adharmarata, 2 Hd. 18 Bh.

Prithu, son of Ruchuka, 5 Bf. 13 De. In 20 Dg. his name is joined to that of his brother Rukma to make Prithurukma, as if one person.

Prithu, son of Chitraka or Chitraratha, 16 at least in descent from Ruchuka, 6 Dd. 13 Hh. 21 Ba. Int. p. 27. l. 5.

Prithu, daughter of Sura, nephew of Prithu, son of Chitraka. See Pritha.

Prithukirti or Srutakirti, daughter of Sura and Marusa or Marisa. In 15 Kc. her husband is not mentioned; in 21 Hb. she is married to Bridhasarma, king of Karushadesa, by whom she had Dantabakra, king of Karusha, probably the same with Karusha, killed by Krishna; but in 6 Kc. she is married to Drishtiketu, king of Kaikeyadesa, by whom she has Santardana; while Bridhasarma and Dantabaktra are given to her sister Srutadewa, whose husband is not mentioned in 21, and whose son is there called Akalabya.

Prithukriti, son of Sasabindu, 5 Be. See Rukmakawacha.

Prithulaksha, king of Angga, son of Chaturangga, 5 Dg. 22 Dg. In the former Table there are only three generations between him and Jayadratha; while in 22 seven generations are enumerated. Champa son of Prithulaksha, and Haryangga son of Champa, according to 22, are in 7 altogether omitted; while Brihadratha or Bhadratha, Brihatkarma, and Brihadbhanu or Brihaddurbha, in the Sri Bhagawata, are all reckoned sons of Prithulaksha; but in the Haribangsa are the 3d, 4th, and 5th in descent from that prince. The account given in the Haribangsa is to be preferred, as occasioning less anachronism. See Brihannana.

Prithurukma, son of Parajit, 20 Dg. In 5 Bf. Prithu and Rukma are considered as two brothers of Jayamagha or Jamagha, son of Ruchuka; but in 20 there is only one person.

Prithusena, of the Brihadesu branch of the Antarbeda family, in 7 Af. is made son of Ruchiraswa, and brother of Para; in 14 Af. he is made son of Para, and grandson of Ruchiraswa.

Prithuyasa, son of Sasabindu, 5 Ce. See Rukmakawacha.

Pritibahu. See Pratibahu son of Saphal.

Pritiha, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Purmeshthi, 1 Be.

Pritiharta, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Pritiha, 1 Bf.

Pritika. See Pratika.

Pritikaswa. See Pratikaswa.

Pritikshetra. See Prati.

Pritipa. See Pratipa.

Pritipaka. See Prabiraka.

Pritiratha. See Prithiratha.

Pritisruta, king of Ayodhya, son of Sighra, 12 Ih. Probably the same with Prasusra.

Pritru, an Asura, son of Twashta, 3 Dc.

Prittasrawa, king of Ayodhya, son of Raghu, 11 Cb. Int. p. 33. l. 45.

Pritusrawa. See Brithusrawa.

Priyabrata, first king of Antarbeda, in 1 Da. is son of Swayambhuva king of Brahmawarta; but his wife Barhishmati is made great grand-daughter of Dharma, brother or companion of Swayambhuva. The authority, therefore, of 18 Ea. is to be preferred, as it makes him son of Bira, and grandson of Swayambhuva, Int. p. 6. l. 24—p. 9. l. 9. p. 10. l. 33.

Prumirha or Purumirha, son of Hasti king of Hastinapur, 7 Kd. 13 Ig.
Pruta, son of Bhuta and Anya, 2 Ih.
Pulaha, a Rishi, son of Brahma, 4 Fb. 17 Fa.
Pulaka. See Mulaka.
Pulama, a person of great antiquity, father of Paulami married to Sakra, in 3 Fg. is son of Dana, and grandson of Kasyapa; the first, I suppose, of that name, but said to be son-in-law of the last king of Brahmawarta. In 17 Gg. however, Pulama is son of Kasyapa, and Dana is omitted. See Paulami and Dana.
Pulama, niece of the above Pulama, and daughter of Baiswanara, married to Kasyapa, probably the 2d of the name, 3 Ih. 17 Fg. See Kasyapa.
Pulasta, Pulastya, } a Rishi, son of Brahma, 4 Eb. 11 Ka. 17 Ea. Int. p. 34. l. 26.
Pulinda, a tribe that will hereafter appear, 8 Gg.
Pulinda, Pulingda, } king of Bharatkhanda or Magadha, 16 Db. I have no doubt of this being the same person with Rilingda, and I think it probable, that the initial *Ri* of the latter name is an error of the copyist for *Pu*.
Punarbasu, one of the constellations of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Fg. 19 Ed.
Punarbasu, an ancestor of Sri Krishna, in 6 Fd. and 15 Eg. is son of Harisyota or Diyata; in 21 Ce. he is son of Tittira, who occupies the place of Harisyota or Diyata.
Pundarika, king of Ayodhya, son of Anabha or Nabha, 11 Ba. 12 Ie. 24 Ie. Int. p. 35. l. 14.
Pundra, a country in India, Int. p. 39. l. 1.
Pundra, king of Pundradesa, son of Bali, the son of Sutapa or Usadratha, 5 Ef. 13 Ge. 22 Ff.
Pundra, ancestor of Karusha, killed by Krishna, Int. p. 38. l. 45, &c.
Punu, son of Chakshusha king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ec.
Purajawa, son of Prana, and grandson of Dharma, of course 3d in descent from Brahma, 3 Cb.
Purajawa, son of Medhatithi king of Sakadwipa, and therefore 4 or 5 descents from Brahma, 2 Ae.
Purajit, king of Mithila, in 11 Gc. is son of Ayu, and grandson of Urdhaketu; but in 12 Ah. he is son of the latter, Ayu being omitted, Int. p. 35. l. 28.
Puraksha. See Paroksha.
Purana, a historical legend, Int. p. 4. l. 35. p. 5. l. 27. p. 9. l. 30, &c. p. 15. l. 2, &c. p. 16. l. 41, &c.
Puranjaya, Indrabahu, Indravaha, or Kakustha, king of Ayodhya, son of Bikukshi or Bikukshika, 10 Bc. 12 Ab. Probably the same with Bana, and more certainly with Purunjaya, a king eminent for power, mentioned in 8 Gg. See Bana.
Puranjaya, son of Suvira. See Ripunjaya.
Puranjaya, son of Sringjaya, 21 Be. 22 Ed.
Puraniya district, part of the ancient Mithila and Angga, Int. p. 18. l. 30.
Purba Bhadrasara, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Hg. 19 Id.
Purbachitti, an Apsara or heavenly singer, married to Agnidhra, king of Jambudwipa, 1 Cb.
Purba Phalguni, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Gg. 19 Fd.
Purb'Asarha, another constellation, 2 Hg. 19 Hd.
Purimana, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Gomatiputra, 8 Ee. 16 Ee.
Purisabhasa, Purishabhoru, } king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Talaka, 8 Ed. 16 Ed.
Purishya Agni, son of Bidhata, 3 Gc.
Puriya, Puriyati, } king of Pangchala, son of Susanti, 7 He.
Purmeshthi, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Dewadyumna, 1 Ae.
Purnama, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi, 15 Ef, seems to be the same with Saurnamasa.
Purnamasa, son of Dhatta, 3 Gc.
Purni Manu, son of Marichi Muni, 4 Dc.
Puru, king of Pratishthana, son of Yayati, 5 Fc. 13 Hc. 20 Cd. 22 Ea. Int. p. 30. l. 26.
Puru, son of Manu king of Brahmawarta, 18 Cf.
Puru or Purujita, son of Jahnu, 5 Kc. 13 Kc. In 20 Id. as well as in 5 Kc. there are three generations between Jahnu and Kusa: two of these in both Tables are called Ajaka and Balakaswa; the third is called Puru in the 5th Table, and Sunaka in the 20th. Puru and Sunaka are therefore probably different names for the same person.

Puru, son of Basudewa by Sahadewa, 6 Hg.

Purudwana, son of Madhu, 21 Ac. In this Table he occupies the place of Kurubasu, Anu, Puruhotra, and Ayu of the 6th sheet. Perhaps the same with Purohotra. See Satwata.

Purohit, the priest who performs ceremonies for the Hindus.

Purohotra, son, or perhaps rather brother of Anu, 6 Eb. Int. p. 26. l. 3. See Purudwana and Satwata.

Purujita, son of Jahnu. See Puru.

Purujita, son of Ruchaka, 5 Bf. 13 Bc. Probably the same with Parajit, made father instead of brother to Jayamagha.

Purujita or Purujit, son of Anaka, 6 Ch. 15 Fd.

Purujita, son of Sri Krishna. See Prajita.

Purukutsa. See Prakutsa.

Purumirha, son of Brihata or Brihatkshetra, king of Antarbeda, 22 Kg.
Purumirha, son of Hasti. See Prumirha.
} These, I have no doubt, are the same person, brother to Ajamirha king of Antarbeda, &c.; but in 22, Hasti being omitted, Purumirha is made son of Brihata. See Hasti, Brihatkshetra, and Ajamirha.

Purunjaya, a king eminent for power. See Puranjaya king of Ayodhya.

Pururava or Pururawa, king of Pratishthana, and first prince of the Family of the Moon, 5 Ea. 13 Ea. 20 Fb. Int. p. 10. l. 6. p. 20. l. 3. &c. p. 30. l. 13, &c. Perhaps the same with Sudyumana. See Ila daughter of Vaivaswata.

Purusrama. See Parusarama.

Pusa, } son of Kasyapa by Aditi, 3 Cc.
Pusha, } 17 Bc.

Pushkala, son of Bharata brother of Rama Chandra, 11 Cc. 12 Gh.

Pushkara or Puskara dwipa, in the most ancient state of India, a government; but in more modern times it signifies one of the 7 great zones or divisions of the earth, 1 Gb. 2 Bf.

Pushkara, king of Ayodhya, son of Sumakshatra, 11 Eg. 12 Kg. Int. p. 30. l. 30.

Pushkarni (*i. e.* tank or pond) married to Byushta king of Brahmawarta, 2 Hb. See 3d Pushkarni.

Pushkarni, married to Chakshusha king of Brahmawarta, 18 Ce. The wife of this prince in 2 He. is called Nadwala; but in 18 Nadwala, with the same children that Nadwala the wife of Chakshusha has in 2, is given to Manu son of Chakshusha. See Nadwala.

Pushkarni, married to Ulmuka king of Brahmawarta, 2 Kc. This and the two preceding ladies had probably other names; but were called Pushkarni from having constructed, and dedicated to religion, ponds or tanks of great size or elegance, a manner of appellation still used in India.

Pushpa. See Pushya king of Ayodhya.

Pushpa danta, son of Kasyapa and Kadru, 17 Id.

Pushtata, son of Pushti, 4 Fg.

Pushti, son of Daksha Prajapati, son of Brahma, 4 Ff.

Pushya, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Fg. 19 Fd.

Pushya or Pushpa, king of Ayodhya, son of Hranyanabha or Hiranyanabha, 11 Bg. 12 Ig. Int. p. 35. l. 24, 38. Perhaps the same with Kausalya, and probably the same with Byushawa.

Puskara dwipa. See Puskara.

Puskarasala, son of Brika, 6 Kh. 15 Id.

Puspamitra, founder of the Sungga dynasty in Magadha or Bharatkhanda, 8 Ah, Ca. Int. p. 14. l. 36.

Puspamitra, a king prophesied to appear hereafter, 8 Ge. 16 He.

Pusparna, king of Brahmawarta, son of Vatsara, 2 Fb.

Puspawana, of a collateral branch of the ancient kings of Magadha, in 7 Cg. is son of Satyahita, and grandson of Rishabha; but in 14 Fc. he is son of the latter, and Satyahita is omitted. I suspect that he was the same with Urja son of Satwahita. See Kusagra.

R.

Rachana wife of Twashta, son of Kasyapa by Aditi, 3 Dc.
Rachana, child of Yagya, 4 He.
} Perhaps the same?

Rachana or Rochana, wife of Basudewa, 6 Ef. 15 Bc.

Rachisha, son of Bibhubasu, 3 Ib.

Radhika, king of Hastinapur, son of Jayasena, 7 Ff.

Raghu, son of Nighna king of Ayodhya, 24 Hf. This is perhaps not different from the following person.

Raghu, } king of Ayodhya, Int. p. 32.
Ragu, } l. 29, 34. p. 33. l. 44. In

11 Cb. he is son of Dirghabahu; in 12 Gg. and 24 Gf. he is son of Dilipa; but in the former, Dilipa is the son of Dirghabahu; while in the latter, he is son of Duliduha, between whom and Dilipa in 12 no less than 22 generations are interposed. In 25 Dg. again Raghu is son of Kakastha son of Bhagiratha, between whom and Dirghabahu in 11 are 14 generations. See Bhagiratha. Besides, in 12 and 24, Aja is made son of Raghu, while in 11 he is this person's grandson; and finally, in 25 there are interposed no less than 11 generations, of which a few only are mentioned in the other Tables, but in very different situations. Perhaps Raghu the son of Nighna is not in reality different? See Aja, Dilipa, Dirghabahu, Duliduha, and Kakastha.

Rahini. See Rohini.

Rahu, a demon, ruler of comets, who occasions eclipses of the Sun, son of Biprachiti king of Danas, 3 Hh. 17 Ag. 20 Cb. We may suppose, that he and his brother Ketu studied the heavenly bodies, and gave the first explanation of eclipses, attributing them to the interposition of comets and meteors. The idea of Rahu and Ketu having been mere allegorical personifications of the Moon's ascending and descending nodes, seems to me new-fangled, and not to be maintained; for one person is supposed to be the cause of eclipses of the Sun, while the other occasions those of the Moon; but the eclipses of both luminaries have an equal connection with both nodes. The genealogies suppose these personages to have been realities, the daughter of Rahu having married Ayu king of Pratishthana. This person still continues to be the peculiar object of worship among the ancient tribe called Dosada, who are now watchmen, and, rejecting the doctrines of the Saka dwipa colony of Brahmans, are by them held impure; but they may be the descendants of the Danas, one of whose chiefs Rahu no doubt was.

Raibhya, king of Antarbeda, son of Sumati, 5 Dh. Int. p. 23. l. 11. p. 33. l. 17. Probably the same with Dharmamitra or Dharmanetra. See Raudra.

Rajadhi devi or dewi, daughter of Sura by Marusa or Bhaja, and wife of Awanti, 6 Kc. 15 Kc. 21 Kb.

Rajaka, king of Bharatkhanda or Magadha, son of Bisakhayupa, 8 Ab. Seems to be the same with Bharajaka.

Rajmahal, a town, Int. p. 31. l. 22.

Rajyabarodhana, king of Besala, son of Dama, 10 Ff. Int. p. 38. l. 12.

Rakshasa, a race of demons or monsters, that is, of people who were not Hindus: those of Ceylon, and of the southern part of the peninsula, are probably meant, 11 Ka. 17 Kc. See Rawana, and Rakshasa or Niriti.

Rakshasa and Yaksha, sons of Brahma, were both married to Ratri, 4 Hb. Rakshasa may perhaps be the same with Sukes the Rakshasa, whose son Malyawan, king of Langka, had a daughter named Kesini married to Biswasrawa grandson of Brahma, and their children became kings of Langka, 11 K. See next person.

Rakshasa or Niriti, king of the South-west, and ancestor of many Rakshasas, and Yaksha, a Rakshasa, were sons of Kasyapa by Surasa or Swasa, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 1 Ga. 2 Dh. 17 Kc. See last mentioned person above. There can be little doubt that the same brothers are meant in the different places, in one hypothesis being reckoned sons of Brahma, and in the other sons of Kasyapa grandson of Brahma. On the whole, I consider the latter as the most tenable, because Rakshasa killed Uttama, grandson of Swayambhuva son of Brahma. In this case I consider Sukes as a Rakshasa, but not as Rakshasa the son of Brahma.

Rama Chandra, Ramchandra, or Sri Rama Chandra, king of Ayodhya, considered as an incarnation of Vishnu, and one of the chief objects of worship among the present Hindus, son of Dasaratha, 10 Dh. 11 Bc. 12 Gh. 20 Hf. 24 Gh. 25 Hd. Int. p. 1. l. 22. p. 8. l. 30. p. 12. l. 9. p. 20. l. 9. p. 29. l. 37, &c. p. 34. l. 3, 14.

Rama, son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra, 7 Kb, seems to be the same with Ama.

Rama, an Avatar or incarnation of the God Vishnu: there are three such. See Parasu Rama, Rama Chandra, and Bala Rama.

Ram 'Anaju, a great Hindu teacher of modern times, Int. p. 34. l. 18.

Ramanaka, son of Yagyabahu king of Salmalidwipa, 2 Ab. } Contemporary.
Ramanaka, son of Bitihotra king of Pushkara dwipa, 2 Bf. } Contemporary.

Ramayana, an epic poem, considered by

the Hindus as a work of Valmiki the son of Baruna, and in this department the most perfect of compositions. From this has been extracted the genealogy contained in the 25th Sheet. See Valmiki. There are many Ramayanas besides this of Valmiki, Int. p. 29. l. 6, &c.

Rambha, son of Ayu king of Pratishthana, 5 Hb. 13 Kb. 20 Cc. Int. p. 22. l. 11.

Rambha, king of Besala, son of Bibingsati, 10 Fe. 12 Dd. Int. p. 38. l. 10.

Ramya, wife of Ramyaka, 1 Fc.

Ramyaka, king of Ramyakakhanda, son of Agnidhra king of Jambudwipa, 1 Ec.

Rananjaya or Ranangjaya, king of Ayodhya, in 11 Fb. is son of Kritanjaya, and great-grandson of Brihadbhanu; in 12 Kg. he is son of the latter, Int. p. 36. l. 31.

Rantidewa, son of Sangkriti, 7 Gd. 13 If.

Rashtra (*i. e.* robber) king of Kasi, 5 Fc. In ancient times this appellation was probably not disgraceful, just as Nomentanus, the brother-in-law of Turnus, boasts in Virgil of such deeds:—

——— *semperque recentis*
Comportare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto.

Rashtrabhrit, son of Bharata king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Bd.

Rashtrapala, son of Ugrasena king of Mathura, 6 Ee. 15 Gh. 21 Eg.

Rashtrapali or Rashtrapalika, daughter of Ugrasena king of Mathura, 6 Fe. 15 Fc, Ih. 21 Fg.

Rathitara or Rattira, son of Prasadaswa or Prishadaswa, 10 Id. 12 Hc.

Rati, wife of Bibhu king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Cg.

Ratri, married to Rakshasa and Yaksha, two sons of Brahma, 4 Hb.

Rattira. See Rathitara.

Raudra, Raudraswa, Raudrasya, } king of Antarbeda or Pratishthana, Int. p. 32. l. 26. In 5 Ff. and 13 Hd. he is made son of Ahunggyati or Ahangyati; but in 22 Ec. he is son of Subaha, these authorities differing entirely in the names between Manasya or Namasya and this prince, and there is also much difference between them concerning his descendants; for in 5 EFG g. Riteyu, Kuksheyu, Standeleyu, Kriteyu, Jaleyu, and Sannateyu, are made his sons; while in 13 Hde. the same persons, with slight variations of name, are his successors from father to son for six generations; and after the last of these persons is introduced Medhatithi, who in 5 is reckoned a collateral descendant of Riteyu; besides, the three direct descendants of this prince, Santimara, Sumati, and Raibhya, as given in 5, are entirely omitted in 13, so that their successor Dushyanta in 13 is made son of Medhatithi, and probably he may have been actually so, and only the son of Raibhya by adoption, Int. p. 18. l. 12.

Rawana, son of Prana, 19 Cf.

Rawana, king of Langka, Int. p. 23. l. 22; p. 34. l. 23; p. 37. l. 36. In 4 Cf. 6 Ke. 11 Kb. and 12 Cg. he is made son of Bisrawa and grandson of Pulasta; but in 17 Eb. he is made son of Pulasta. It is generally allowed, that he was contemporary with Rama Chandra, who married his daughter Sita; but this great anachronism seems to have arisen from Rawana having been a remote descendant in place of a son or grandson of Pulasta; but the generations between Pulasta and Biswasrawa, being of little eminence, have been omitted. Biswasrawa, by marrying the heiress of Langka, raised his family power, while by his marriage with Erabira, sister of Besala Raja, he acquired rank. Rawana is supposed to have appeared a second time on earth in form of Sisupala, king of Chedi, and son of Damaghosha. See that name.

Rawata, one of the eleven chief Rudras, sons of Bhuta and Sarupa, 2 Gh.

Rawata, a Manu, son of Priyabrata, king of Antarbeda, 1 Eb.

Rawati or Rewati, wife of Balarama, 21 Fb. 24 Dc. Int. p. 37. l. 26. In the second authority she is made daughter of Rewa, the son of Anarta, a violent anachronism: she may have been a remote descendant of that prince. See Revata.

Raya or Rayu, son of Pururava, king of Pratishthana, 5 Kb. 13 Eb.

Rayi, an infidel who became king of heaven, son of Ayu, king of Pratishthana, 5 Gb. 13 Gb. 20 Cc. Int. p. 22. l. 11, &c.

Rayu. See Raya.

Reteyu, Riteyu, or Richeyu, king of Antarbeda or Pratishthana, son of Raudra, Raudraswa, or Raudrasya, 5 Eg. 13 Hd. 22 Hc. Int. p. 32. l. 27. See Raudra.

Revata, Rewa, } king of Dwaraka, son of Anarta, 10 Ec. 24 Dc. Int. p. 37. l. 27. The kingdom probably continued in this family for a long time, un-

til Balarama, the son of Basudewa, married Rawati or Rewati, who is called daughter of Rewa, king of Dwaraka, which title was probably assumed by all the princes descended of Rewa, son of Anarta. See Rawati.

Rewata, son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 Ic.

Rewata, king of Dwaraka. See Kakudmi.

Rewati, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, fabled to be daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Hg. 19 Kd.

Rewati, wife of Balarama. See Rawati.

Richeyu. See Reteyu.

Richika, } Richita, } a Muni, son of Sukra, deity of the planet, which we call Venus, 5 Kd. 20 Ke. 22 Kh. Int. p. 20. l. 24. By confounding Bhrigu the grandfather of Richika, with Bhrigu the son of Biswamitra, the latter is made the father of Yamadagni, although Parusarama, the son of Yamadagni, lived long before Rama Chandra, to whom Biswamitra was preceptor. See Biswamitra and Bhrigu. Richika's marriage with Satyawati the sister of Biswamitra is therefore not tenable; and two ladies of the same name have probably been confounded. See Parusarama.

Riju, son of Basudewa by Dewaki, 6 Ig. 15 Cd.

Riksha, son of Chitrasena of the Family of the Sun, 12 Fb. seems to be the same with Daksha.

Riksha, king of Hastinapur or Pratishthana, son of Ajamirha, 7 Ce. 13 Gg. 22 Ig. Int. p. 34. l. 1, 40.

Riksha, king of Hastinapur or Pratishthana, son of Biduratha, 23 Hc. I have no doubt, that this is the same with Rishya king of Hastinapur, son of Dewatithi, although in 7 Fg. Rishya is made seven in descent from Biduratha, the six intermediate generations being totally omitted in 23: but the grandfather of Pratipa, and great-grandfather of Santana in the one Table is Riksha, and in the other Rishya: the name of the son of Riksha or Rishya in the one authority differs totally from that in the other; but the same person, however, may have had two names. See Bhimasena, and Dilipa.

Rilingda, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Bisakhayupa, 8 Cb. See Pulinda.

Ripanjaya, son of Dewanjaya, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Dd.

Ripu or Rupu, son of Yadu, 5 Cd. 13 Dc.

Ripunjaya, Puranjaya, or Nripanjaya, of the Dwimirha family, son of Suvira, 7 Kh. 14 Ke. 23 Kd.

Ripunjaya, king of Magadha, son of Biswajita, 7 Ci. 8 Aa. Int. p. 14. l. 12.

Risata, king of Magadha, son of Kusagraha, 23 Ec. This I take to be the same with Brishabha or Rishabha, son of Kusagra. See Kusagra.

Rishabha, son of Sakra or Indra, king of heaven, 3 Kd.

Rishabha, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Nabhi, 1 Bc. Int. p. 7. l. 30, &c.

Rishabha. See Brishabha, son of Kusagra.

Rishi, saints of great eminence and power, usually reckoned seven in number, and said to be sons of Brahma, or persons created by that deity. The seven created by Brahma are thus enumerated in the Haribangsa; Marichi, Atri, Anggira; Pulasta or Pulastya, Pulaha, Krata, and Basishtha or Vasishta. Besides these, however, I find, that Aswatha or Aswathama, son of Drana, is reckoned a Rishi. See Muni; and also 4 Eb. 7 Fb, Ih, Dg. 11 Ka. 17 a.

Rishi Kulya, wife of Bhuma, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Bf.

Rishya, a Vaisya or merchant, son of Nabhaga, one of the sons of Sraddhadewa king of Ayodhya, and ancestor of all the Kshatriyas of the Family of the Sun, 24 Bc.

Rishya, } Risya, } king of Hastinapur, son of Dewatithi, 7 Fg. 14 Gc. See Riksha son of Biduratha.

Ritadhwaja, king of Kasi, son of Pratardana, and father of Alarka, 5 Fe. In 22 Ad. and Gh. the son of Pratardana and father of Alarka is called Batsa, probably another name for Ritadhwaja. See Batsa.

Ritaparna, king of Ayodhya, son of Ayutayu or Ayutajita, or of Ambarisa son of Nabhaga, who according to 24 was grandfather of Ayutajita, and who in 11 is altogether omitted, 11 Af. 12 Fe. 24 Ff. Int. p. 32. l. 35, 41.

Riteyu. See Reteyu.

Ritu, son of Chakshusha king of Brahmawarta, 2 Gc.

Ritu, king of Mithila, son of Bijaya, 11 Gg. Int. p. 36. l. 32.

Rochana. See Rachana wife of Basudewa.

Rohini, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be daughter of Daksha Pra-

japati, and wife of Chandrama, 2 Fg. 19 Ed.

Rohini or Rahini, wife of Basudewa, 6 Af. 15 Be. 21 Fa. In all the three accounts she has seven sons; but the names of these in the different accounts vary considerably.

Rohitas, or Rohitaswa, } king of Ayodhya, son of Harischandra, 11 Ab. 12 Ag. 24 Df. Int. p. 31. l. 38; p. 32. l. 11.

Rohitaspur, a town on the river Son, vulgarly called Rotas, 24 Df. Int. p. 32. l. 13.

Romapada, son of Bidarbha of the Yadu family, and ancestor of a collateral branch of some importance, 5 Cf. 13 De. Int. p. 25. l. 21, &c.

Romapada Chitraratha or Dasaratha, king of Angga. In 5 Dg. he is son of Dharmaratha; but in 13 Ff. he is made grandson of that chief, and the name Chitraratha, which in 5 is said to belong to Romapada, is given to his father, which is probably correct. In 22 Dg. he has the same father and grandfather as in 13; but he also receives the name Dasaratha, which in 5 is given to his peculiar friend. See Dasaratha, and Chitraratha king of Angga.

Rotas or Rotasgar. See Rohitaspur.

Ruchaka, of the Kroshta branch of Yadu's family. In 5 Be. he is son of Usana, and grandson of Dharma; in 13 Ce. the former is omitted; in 20 Dg. he seems to be called Rukmakawacha, which see.

Ruchi Prajapati, son of Brahma, and husband of Akuti, daughter of Swayambhuva, king of Brahmawarta, 1 Ha. 4 Gb. 17 Ia.

Ruchiraswa, son of Senajita, 7 Af. 14 Ae.

Rudra, son of Brahma, generally now admitted to be the same with Siva, son of Brahma, usually called Mahadewa, or the Great God, 4 Bb. 17 Ga. Rudra is no doubt one of the deities earliest worshipped among the Hindus; but, besides Rudra the son of Brahma, there are eleven brothers called chief Rudras in the second Table GHh. where they are made sons of Bhuta (the devil) by Sarupa, daughter of Daksha Prajapati; but in 18 Ge. these brothers, with several others, among whom is one Rudra, are given to Kasyapa by Surabhi, sister of Sarupa. See Hara, Mahadewa, and Siva. But besides Rudra the son of Brahma, and the brothers called chief Rudras, there are said to be innumerable personages of the same name, although of inferior degree.

Ruka, wife of Dhatta, son of Kasyapa, 3 Gb.

Rukma, of the Kroshta branch of Yadu's family, in 5 Bf. and 13 Ce. is made son of Ruchaka, and brother of Purujita and Prithu; but in 20 Dg. this name and the latter are joined to make Prithurukma, as that of one person, who is made son and not brother of Parajit, the same no doubt with Purujit. See Prithurukma.

Rukmaratha, son of Mahata, 23 Kb.

Rukmakawacha, son of Sataprasuti, 20 Dg. I consider him as the same with Ruchaka, although between Ruchaka and Brithusrawa, Prithusrawa or Prathusrawa, in place of one or two generations given in 5 and 13, we in 20 have six generations, none of the names resembling Usana or Dharma; but it is probable that Prithukriti and Prithuyasa, who in 5 are reckoned brothers of Brithusrawa, are in 20 reckoned descendants, and called by other names.

Rukmesu in 5 Bf. and 13 Ce. is son of Ruchaka, and brother of Purujit; but in 20 Cg. he is son of Parajit, the same with Purujit, and grandson of Rukmakawacha, the same with Ruchaka.

Rukmini, daughter of Bhishma, king of Bidarbha, and wife of Sri Krishna, 7 Aa. 15 Ae. 21 Cb.

Runaka. See Sunaka, king of Ayodhya.

Rupu. See Ripu, son of Yadu. } Nearly contemporary.

Rupu, king of Brahmawarta, son of Dewanjaya, 18 Dd. } Nearly contemporary.

Ruruka, no doubt the same with Charuruka, and with Bhanuka, king of Ayodhya. See Banuka.

Ruseku, Rusheku, } or Ushadgu, son of Swahi, 5 Bd. 13 Cd. 20 De.

S.

Sabalaswa, 1000 sons of Daksha Prajapati, king of Brahmawarta, all dedicated to religion, 2 Ag. 19 Bc. By this I presume is meant a monkish order instituted by this prince.

Sabarna. See Satadruti.

Sabasta, Sabasti, or Subasta, king of

Ayodhya, in 10 Bd. is son of Swasaba, and grandson of Yubanaswa; in 12 Ad. and 24 Ad. he is son of the latter, and Swasaba is omitted. Int. p. 30. l. 44; p. 31. l. 4.

Sabastapuri or Sabastipuri, a city, 12 Ad. 24 Ad. Int. p. 31. l. 4.

Sabhanara, son of Anu, 5 Dd. 13 Fe. Int. p. 18. l. 16.

Sadha, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Anggira. See Sraddha, Sradha, and Pitar.

Sadhya, son of Brahma, 4 Ib. He and his brother Pitar married one wife. See Pitar.

Sadhya (marriage), daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Dharma (justice), son of Brahma, 2 Bg. 10 Dd.

Sadhya, son of Dharma by Sadhya, 2 Bh.

Sadya, son of Kshasha, 3 Ib.

Sagara, king of Ayodhya, in 11 Ad. 12 Ah. and 24 Dh. is made son of Bahu or Bahuka; but in 25 De. he is son of Asita, there being no resemblance between the Pauranic accounts and those of Valmiki, in the generations between Mandhata and Sagara. Int. p. 31. l. 10; p. 32. l. 19.

Saha, one of the most common titles in the Rajput tribe, probably derived from Saha the son of Prana, 3 Bb.

Saha, son of Sri Krishna by Madri or Lakshmana, 7 Gb.

Sahadewa, son of Haryawana or Haryadwata, of the Kusa branch of the Family of the Moon, 5 Gd. 13 Id. 20 Hd.

Sahadewa, king of Besala, son of Sangyama, 11 Hc. Int. p. 38. l. 28.

Sahadewa, daughter of Dewaka, and wife of Basudewa, 6 Hf. 15 Dh. 21 Ea. In the last authority the wife of Basudewa is not enumerated among the daughters of Dewaka; because Basudewa is there made only five descents from Yadu, while Dewaka is 44 descents; but in the Sri Bhagawata, Basudewa is 45 descents from Yadu, which shows, that the latter authority, respecting Basudewa and these branches of the Family of the Moon, is preferable.

Sahadewa, king of Magadha, son of Jarasandha or Jarasindha, 7 Cf. 14 Fb. 23 Ec. Int. p. 13. l. 42; p. 35. l. 22. In 7 a long list of his descendants and successors is given, until the Family of the Moon lost the chief rank among the princes of India. In 14 this list is very much curtailed, as the author wishes to have it supposed, that the usurpers of Magadha immediately followed the time of Krishna or Jarasandha. In 23 again only two of the descendants of Sahadewa are mentioned, and these with names rather different from his son and grandson, as given in 7 and 14, although still they may be the same persons.

Sahadewa, king of Pangchala, son of Sudasa or Somadatta, 7 Hg. 14 Bc. 23 Cc.

Sahadewa, son of Madri or Madira wife of Pandu, by either Pandu, or, as some allege, by Aswini Kumar, 9 Gb. 14 Ge.

Sahadewa or Sahudewa, king of Ayodhya, in 11 Ee. is made son of Devaka, and grandson of Bhanu; in 12 Kf. Devaka is left out, and Sahadewa is son of Bhanu. Int. p. 36. l. 20.

Sahadewa, king of Ayodhya, son of Supratika, 12 Kf. Int. p. 36. l. 20, 26. Probably the same with Marudewa.

Sahangi, }
Sahangja, } Int. p. 24. l. 18. In 5 Ae. and 20 Ae. he is son of Kunti or Karti; but in 13 Ad. he is son of Dharma, one or two generations being omitted. See Dharma 4 in descent from Yadu.
Sahangji, }

Sahangjanipur, a city founded by the last mentioned person, 20 Ae. Int. p. 24. l. 19.

Sahasra, king of Ayodhya, son of Barsha, 24 Kf. Perhaps the same with Sahaswan. Int. p. 36. l. 12.

Sahasrabahu. See Arjuna king of Saptadwipa.

Sahasrada, } or Sahisrajit, son of Yadu, and founder of a considerable line of princes, who governed Mahesmatipuri, 5 Ad. 13 Ac. 20 Ad. Int. p. 24. l. 10, &c. See Satajit.
Sahasrajit, }

Sahasrajita, son of Bhajamana, 6 Bc.

Sahasrajita or Sahasrita, son of Sri Krishna by Jambawati or Jamwawati, 7 Cb. 15 Ef.

Sahasranika, king of Indraprastha, son of Satanika, 9 Ed. 14 Fg.

Sahasrita. See Sahasrajita son of Krishna.

Sahaswan, king of Ayodhya, son of Susambhi, 12 Gf. Int. p. 33. l. 42; p. 36. l. 12. Can this be the same with Sahuswan or Sahasra? See Bisrutawan.

Sahi Raja, son of Ashtaka, 22 Hh. See Gadhi.

Sahishnu, son of Pulaha Rishi, 4 Fc.

Sahisrajit. See Sahasrada.

Sahma or Suhma, king of Sahma desa, son of Bali, 5 Ef. 13 Ge. 22 Ef.

Sahma desa, a kingdom, 22 Ef.

Sahudewa. See Sahadewa son of Dewaka.

Sahuswan or Mahaswan, king of Ayodhya, son of Amarshana, 11 Fb. 12 Ih. Int. p. 35. l. 43. I think, that he is the same with Sahasra son of Barsha. See Sahaswan.

Saibya or Sayibya, wife of Jayamagha, 13 De. 20 Eg.

Sailya, the country which we call Bhotan, lying north from Kamrup, and east from the Kiratas: from several of its princes it is also called Madra, 9 Ag. See Madra.

Sainaka Saunaka or Sunaka, a Muni, son of Sunaka, 5 Gc. 13 Kc. 22 Bb. Int. p. 22. l. 5.

Saineya, son of Sini, 20 Ce.

Sakadwipa, one of the seven great divisions of the earth. In the most early times it must be considered as meaning a portion of the Gangetic provinces; but in later times, as towards the era of Krishna, it must be considered as some country far in the west, from whence the present race of Brahmans, and the doctrine of Cast were introduced, and I think it probable that Egypt is meant. Int. p. 28. l. 38. See Samba.

Sakha, son of Kumar, 19 Ee.

Sakra, one of the Indras or kings of the Gods. See Indra.

Sakti, a name implying power, given to the incarnations of Maya, or the female portion of the Godhead, and especially to many female destructive spirits, the object of fear and worship with the vulgar; but among the Brahmans, who abhor this low superstition, Sakti is a title bestowed on Sati or Parvati, the spouse of Siva, and her worship gives rise to a sect very prevalent among the Brahmans of Bengal, and alleged to be accompanied by several licentious practices. See Tiradhana, Sati.

Sakti, child of Basishtha Muni, 4 Gc. This may be the same with Tiradhana Sakti wife of Bishyadhara and Siddhya, sons of Brahma, 4 Kb.

Sakti Muni, son of Vasishta, 7 Dg. Being only four generations before Pandu, he must be different from the preceding Sakti, although the two are often confounded. See Vasishta.

Sakuni, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Cg.

Sakuni, son of Hiranyaksha king of the North-west, 3 Ff. 17 Ed.

Sakuni, son of Dasaratha, 5 Ch. 6 Ea. 21 Ab. Int. p. 26. l. 2.

Sakuntala, wife of Dushyanta or Dushanta king of Antarbeda, 5 Eh. 22 Gd.

Sakya, king of Ayodhya, son of Sanjaya or Sangjaya, 11 Fb. 12 Kg. Int. p. 36. l. 39. The fifth great teacher of the sect of Buddha, who founded the order of Lamas, is generally stated to have been a Hindu prince named Sakya Singha, and this is the only such person mentioned in these Tables; but it is generally supposed that this teacher, imagined to be now incarnate in the Tishu Lama, was of the more modern Magadha dynasties. He lived soon after the commencement of the Christian era, which, were he the same with Sakya king of Ayodhya, would throw much light on the chronology of that illustrious family; but would render the system which I have adopted no longer tenable.

Sala, son of Suhotra king of Kasi, 22 Bb. Seems to be the same with Kusa son of Suhatra.

Sala, king of Ayodhya, son of Dala son of Briddhasarma, 12 Fh. Int. p. 33. l. 38.

Sala, king of Ayodhya, son of Dala son of Paripatra. See Sthala, and Bala son of Paripatra.

Sala or Salo, son of Somadatta, 7 Gh. 14 Hd.

Salabha, son of Biprachiti king of Danas, 17 Bg. }
Salabha, son of Tarkshya, 2 Kh. } These may be one person. See Tarkshya.

Salamadha, } king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Chan-
Salamadhi, } drabigya, 8 Eg. 16 Eg. Int. p. 14. l. 45; p. 16. l. 6.

Salisuka, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Sanggata, 8 Ah. 16 Bg.

Salmali dwipa, one of the seven great divisions of the earth, 1 Eb. 2 Bb.

Salo. See Sala.

Sama, son of Andhaka. See Suchi.

Sama king of Magadha, son of Dharmakshatra, 7 Ch. Int. p. 36. l. 29.

Samadatta or Somadatta, king of Besala. See Somadatta.

Samapi. See Somapi.

Samaratha, king of Mithila, son of Chitraratha, or of Kshemadhi his son, 11 Gd. 12 Ke. Int. p. 36. l. 3.

Samba or Samwa, son of Sri Krishna by Jamwawati or Jambawati, 7 Cb. 15 Ef. This is the person who is alleged to have introduced a colony of Brahmans from Sakadwipa, and to have settled it in Magadha; from whence it was removed to Kanyakubja, and from

thence spread all over India, introducing new doctrines, and especially that of cast. All the present Brahmans are admitted by the most intelligent natives to be descended of this colony. Int. p. 14. l. 23; p. 28. l. 36.

Sambal gram, a place where Vishnu is to be incarnate in the person of Kalki, 8 Hh.

Sambara, son of Dana, or of Kasyapa father of Dana, 3 Eg. 17 Cg. He is said to have been killed by Pradumna, which must mean the son of Chakshusha 9th king of Brahmawarta. He therefore must have lived in the 9th age of the Hindu colony, and this Kasyapa in the 7th or 8th.

Sambara, son of Hiranyaksha king of the North-west, 3 Gf.

Sambarana, } Sambarna, } king of Hastinapur or Pratishthana, son of Riksha, 7 Ce. 13 Gg. 14 Ga. 22 Ig. Int. p. 35. l. 11.

Sambarta, a Muni, married to Sammata, 21 Kc.

Sambhu, child of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 He. } Sambhu, wife of Dhruwa king of Brahmawarta, 18 Eb. } These may be the same person.

Sambhu, son of Ambarisha, 10 Kc. The same with Angsabhu.

Sambhuta, king of Ayodhya, son of Trasadasyu, 24 Ah, Dd. Int. p. 31. l. 35.

Sambrat, son of Swayambhuva king of Brahmawarta, 18 Ga.

Sami or Sumi, son of Usinara, 5 De. 13 Ed.

Sami, son of Sura, 21 Ge. is probably the same with Bhajamana son of Sura.

Samika, son of Sura and Marusa or Bhaja, 6 He, Gg. 15 Hc. 21 Hb.

Sammata, daughter of Marutta, and wife of Sambarta Muni, 21 Ie.

Samoka or Somaka, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi, 7 Fb. 15 Ef.

Samrata, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Chitraratha, 1 Ch.

Samwa. See Samba.

Sanadhwaja, king of Mithila, son of Suchi, 11 Gb. 12 Ah. Int. p. 35. l. 27.

Sanaischar or Sanichar, God of the planet (Graha) which Europeans call Saturn, son of Bibaswana, or the Sun, 3 Ac. 17 Bd.

Sanaka, } Sanandana, } Sanatana, } sons of Brahma, 4 Ab.

Sanatkumar, son of Brahma, 4 Ab. 17 Ga.

Sandewa, daughter of Dewaka, married to Basudewa, 21 Cg. Da. This may be the same with Sridewa, both being mentioned in no one authority; but the children attributed to the two are different.

Sandewa, son of Dewaka. See Sudewa.

Sandhi, king of Ayodhya, son of Prasusra or Pritisruta, 11 Eb. 12 Ih. Int. p. 35. l. 25, 39. If we omit five princes, introduced by transposition after Dhruwasandhi, Sandhi will be that prince's son or heir. Perhaps the same with Suwantri?

Sandhya, wife of Asur, 4 Hb.

Sandracottus. See Chandragupta.

Sanggata, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Suyasa or Sayasa, 8 Ag. 16 Bg.

Sanggramajita, } Sanggramjit, } son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra, 7 Ib. 15 Ff.

Sanggya or Sangya, wife of Bibaswana, Surya, or the Sun, 3 Bc. 17 Cc.

Sanghataswa, king of Ayodhya, son of Nikumbha, 24 Af. seems to be the same with Barhanaswa.

Sanghikeya, son of Biprachiti, king of Danas, 17 Ag.

Sanghrada, son of Hiranya Kasyapa, king of heaven, &c. 3 Af. 17 Ed.

Sangjati or Saryati, son of Nahus, king of the Gods and of Pratishthana, 5 Ec. 13 Bc. 20 Dc.

Sangjaya or Sanjaya, son of Prati, Prasriti, or Pritikshetra, 5 Gc. 13 Ic. 20 Hc.

Sangjaya, son of Bharmyaswa, king of Pangchala, 7 If. 14 Db. seems to be the same with Sringjaya, son of Bahyaswa.

Sangjaya, son of Sura and Marusa, 6 He, Dg. 15 Fc.

Sangjaya or Sanjaya, king of Ayodhya, son of Rananjaya or Ranangjaya, 11 Fb. 12 Kg. Int. p. 36. l. 31.

Sangkalpa, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Dharma, 2 Cg. 19 Cd.

Sangkata, son of Dharma by his wife Kakubha, 2 Bh.

Sangka, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Hd.

Sangkhana, king of Ayodhya, son of Kalmashapada, 25 Dh. Int. p. 33. l. 19. Probably the same with Kakasandhi. See Sudarsana.

Sangkhapala, } Sangkhrama, } sons of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Kd.

Sangkriti or Satkriti, son of Jayasena or Jayatsena, 5 Ge. 13 Id. 20 He.

Sangkriti, of the Antarbeda family in 7 Gd. is son of Nara grandson of king Bitatha; but in 13 If. he is made son of this prince.

Sangku, son of Ugrasena, king of Mathura, 6 De. 15 Fh. 21 Dg.

Sangku, son of Sri Krishna, by Nagnajiti or Satya, 7 Eb. 15 Hf.

Sangkukarna, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Cg.

Sangkusira, son of Kasyapa and Dana, or of Dana their son, 3 Fg. 17 Cg.

Sangskrita, or the language of Gods. See Dandaka.

Sangya. See Sanggya.

Sangyama, king of Besala, son of Dhumraksha, 11 Hb. 12 Dg. Int. p. 38. l. 28.

Sangyati or Sanyati, king of Antarbeda, son of Bahugawa, 5 Fe. 13 Hd. Int. p. 32. l. 26.

Sanichar. See Sanaischar.

Sanitri, (perhaps the word has been written Savitri) child of Savita, 3 Dc.

Sanjaya. See Sangjaya son of Prati and of Rananjaya.

Sankara Acharya, an eminent teacher of the sect of Siva, Int. p. 15. l. 5; p. 16. l. 23.

Sannateyu or Santuteyu, of the Antarbeda family, in 5 Gg. and 22 Fc. is son of king Raudra or Raudraswa, and brother of Janeyu or Jaleyu; but in 13 He. he is made son of the latter, and six in descent from Raudraswa. See Raudra.

Sannati or Santati, king of Kasi, son of Alarka, 5 Fe. 13 Hd. 22 Ae. In the last mentioned sheet the genealogy of the kings of Kasi is repeated (Gh.) without including either this person or his son.

Sannatiman, } or Sunnwati, son of Su-
Sannwatimana, } mati, 7 Kf. 14 Id. 23 Kc. In the Bangsalata this personage is stated to have had six sons; but in the Sri Bhagawata the four last of these are his successors in the 2d. 3d, 4th, and 5th degree, while the two first occupy the space of Kriti or Karta, who according to the two first authorities was his immediate successor.

Santa, son of Idhmajabha, king of Plaksha dwipa, 2 Ba.

Santana, an incarnation of the god of the sea, son of Pratipa or Pritipa, king of Hastinapur, to whom he succeeded, 7 Fg. 14 Fd. 23 Hd.

Santaraya, son of Trithaku Dharma, 5 He.

Santardana, son of Dhrishtiketu king of Kaikeya, 6 Ke.

Santardana, or Sunandana, son of Basudewa by Dewaki, 6 Ig. 15 Cd.

Santasena. See Aswasena.

Santasha, son of Yagya, 4 Fc.

Santati. See Sannati.

Santi, son of Kardama Prajapati, son of Brahma, 4 Kf.

Santi, son of Daksha Prajapati, son of Brahma, 4 Ff.

Santi, son of Yagya, grandson of Brahma, 4 Gc.

Santi, king of Pangchala, son of Nila, 7 He. 13 Gg. 14 Ca.

Santi, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi, 7 Fb. 15 Df.

Santidewa, daughter of Dewaka, and wife of Basudewa, 6 Fd, Ff. 15 Ch. 21 Cg, Ea.

Santimara, king of Antarbeda, son of Reteyu, 5 Eg. Int. p. 6. l. 29. I have little doubt, that this is the same with Matinara son of Richeyu, 22 Hd. Int. p. 10. l. 43; p. 32. l. 27: for both Santimara and Matinara have three sons, one king of Antarbeda, a second named Prithiratha, and a third; the names of this third son and of the king given in the two genealogies are quite different, although they may mean the same persons. See Sumati, Dhruwa, and Raudra.

Santuteyu. See Sannateyu.

Sanuivesa, son of Twashta, 3 Cc.

Sanyati. See Sangyati.

Saphal, } 20 Ec. From Chitraka this
Saphalka, } person's brother, and from the genealogies of their descendants, I have no doubt, that these are the same with the Saphalka and Chitraka of 6 C and Dd. although they are there called sons of Brishni, while in 20 they are sons of Andhaka: again, there can be little doubt, that in 13 D and Ih. the same persons are called Saphalka and Chitraratha, sons of Brishni. In 20 indeed these personages appear in the third degree of descent from Yadu, while in 13 the descents are twenty-five, and in 6 they are forty. That they were really sons of Brishni, transferred by some mistake in 20 to Andhaka, a person of much greater antiquity, I think there can be little doubt: for in 20 Saphal is stated to have been married to Gandini, daughter of Bibhu, king of Kasi, who on the same authority is in the 22d generation from Ayu; while Saphal, being only in the sixth descent, shows an evident error. In 6 Saphalka and Chitraka are made sons of Brishni, son of Anamitra; but in 20 Saphal and Chitraka are made sons

of an Andhaka brother of Brishni and Anamitra. It appears to me, that in 20 the children of Brishni son of Anamitra (6 Dc.) have been transferred to Andhaka, brother of Brishni, son of Satwata, the fourth in ascent from Brishni, son of Anamitra, just as in 13 the sons of Andhaka have been transferred to Chitraratha, brother of Saphalka. On the whole, the genealogy of these personages, given by the Sri Bhagawata, seems to have been extracted with most care, although, perhaps, it has been too much lengthened out, as the marriage of Saphal with Gandini would seem to imply; yet on this supposition we should have the utmost difficulty to reconcile the accounts of the Families of the Sun and Moon, and it may therefore be safer to suppose, that the accounts of the kings of Kasi ancestors of Gandini may have been abridged, Int. p. 21. l. 14; p. 26. l. 29, 38. In 13 Saphalka is made brother of Sumitra, and not fourth in descent from that personage, which curtails the genealogy in that authority. See Sumitra.

Saptadwipa, } Saptadwipi, } originally this phrase seems to have implied the territory occupied by the Hindu colony as divided into seven governments or provinces, Int. p. 31. l. 19. Afterwards, however, it has been used to signify the whole earth as divided into seven great zones or regions. It must be taken in the former sense in 12 Ae. and 20 Af. See Dwipa.

Saradwan, a warlike Muni, son of Satyadhriti, 7 Ig. 14 Cc.

Sarakalpa, son of Biprachiti, king of Danas, 17 Dg.

Sarama, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, married to Kasyapa, and mother of Singha, 2 Eg: probably the same with Kradhavasa and Kradhabasu.

Saramanyu, son of Kaksheyu, 22 Fd. is probably the same with Paroksha, son of Anu, as he is brother of Sabhanara.

Sarameya or Surameya, son of Saphalka, 6 Bd. 13 Ch.

Sarana, son of Basudewa by Rohini, 6 Ag. 15 Bd. 21 Fb.

Saraswati, nymph of a river, daughter and wife of Brahma, 4 Hb.

Saratha or Suratha, king of Hastinapur, son of Jahanu, Jahnu, or Janmejaya, 7 Fe. 14 Gb. 23 Hb. See Janmejaya son of Brikshetra.

Saraya, wife of Binduman, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 He.

Sarba, son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 Ie.

Sarbabhuma, } Sarbabhumi, } king of Hastinapur, son of Biduratha, 7 Ff. 14 Gb.

Sarbajita, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Eg.

Sarbatajas, king of Brahmawarta, son of Byushta, 2 Gb.

Sarbhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 7 Bb. 15 Bf.

Sarjati or Saryati Raja, son of Sradhadewa, king of Ayodhya, 10 Eb. 12 Db. 24 Db. Int. p. 37. l. 19.

Sarmana, son of Biprachiti, king of Danas, 17 Cg.

Sarmishtha, daughter of Brishaparwa or Brashaparwa, married to Yayati, king of Pratishthana, 3 Fh. 5 Dc. 17 Kg. See Yayati.

Sarpa, son of Brahma the God, 4 Kb.

Sarpa, ancestor of serpents, son of Kasyapa in 2 Eh. by Kradhabasu, in 17 Gc. by Surasa: both women were daughters of Daksha Prajapati.

Sarpisha, wife of Kratudhwaja, son of Brahma, 4 Bb.

Sarupa, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, married to Bhuta, 2 Hg. See Surabhi.

Sarvagata, son of Bhim by Kali, 9 Dc.

Sarvari, wife of Dasa, son of Basu, 3 Ha.

Sarwakarma, king of Ayodhya, son of Saudasa, 12 Ff. }
Sarwakarma, king of Ayodhya, son of Ulka, 24 Ge. } There is room to suspect, that these may be the same person transposed in one or other of the accounts; for both have the same son and grandson. If 24 be the best authority, then in 12 Sarwakarma should be made to follow Uktha, the same probably with Ulka; and Saudasa should be followed by Asmaka, the same with Armaka; while Duliduha should be followed by Biswakarma. If on the contrary 12 should be the best authority, then in 24 Sarwakarma should be brought after Saudasa, and Duliduha before Armaka. It is remarkable, that of the five persons names, thus to be transferred in one or other account, namely, Sarwakarma, Anaranya, Nighna, Anamitra, and Duliduha, no one is mentioned in 25 except Anaranya, and this prince is there placed in a totally different situation, being father of Prithu, and evidently the same with the Anaka of 12, and with the Anenas of 24. I farther suspect, that Sarwakarma is the same with the Kalamashapada of 25, (Int.

p. 32. l. 42, 45; p. 33. l. 6, 26.) in which case the authority of 12 will be preferable to that of 24. On the whole therefore these names of 5 successive princes may be considered as having been introduced to lengthen out the duration of the kings of Ayodhya, although persons so called may have existed as collaterals about the period when introduced.

Saryati. See Sarjati.

Saryati. See Sangjati.

Sasabinda, } son of Chitraratha, 5 Be.
Sasabindu, } 13 Cd, Int. p. 25. l. 6, had 10,000 wives, and in 5 is stated to have had a hundred million of sons, or in other words a very numerous progeny; In 13, however, this is not mentioned. It must be observed, that between this person and Jamagha or Jayamagha there are in the Haribangsa 13 generations, and in the Sri Bhagawata only 4 descents, with no resemblance in the names of the intermediate lists, except in the son of Sasabinda, who is called Brithusrawa, Pritusrawa, and Pratusrawa, and these names may mean the same person.

Sasada. See Bikukshi.

Sasrima, son of Biprachiti, king of Danas, 17 Bg.

Satabhesha, } a constellation of the lunar
Satabhishak, } zodiac, fabled to be daughter of Daksha Prajapati, married to Chandrama, 2 Hg. 19 Id.

Satadhana, } son of Hridika, 6 Gd. 15
Satadhanwa, } Ab. 21 Gf.

Satadhanwa, son of Kangka. See Kratudhama.

Satadhanwa, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Somasarma, 8 Ah. 16 Bh.

Satadumna, son of Manu, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Cf.

Satadyumna, king of Mithila, son of Bhanuman, 11 Gb. 12 Ag. Int. p. 35. l. 18.

Satshrada, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Eg.

Satajit, son of Sahasrajit, 5 Ad. 13 Ad. In 20 the sons attributed to this person by 5 and 13 are given to his father, while he is left out.

Satajit, son of Bhajamana, son of Satwata, 6 Bc.

Satajit or Satwajita, son of Sri Krishna by Jamwawati or Jambawati, 7 Cb. 15 Ef.

Satanand, } Purohit or priest of the Ja-
Satananda, } nakas, after Vasishta and his descendants were displaced, son of Gautama by the virgin Ahalya, 7 If. 14 Cc. 23 Db. See Vasishta.

Satanika, son of Nakul by Drupadi, 9 Hc. 14 Gf.

Satanika, king of Indraprastha, son of Janmijaya. 9 Fd. 14 Ff.

Satanika, king of Kausambhi, in 9 Kb. is son of Sudasa, and grandson of Brihadratha; but in 14 Ic. he is son of the latter, Sudasa being omitted.

Sataprasuti, son of Kambalbarhaish, 20 Df.

Sataratha. See Dasaratha, king of Ayodhya.

Satarupa, wife of Swayambhuva, king of Brahmawarta, 1 Fa. 4 Kb. 17 Ha.

Satgeyu, son of Raudrasya king of Antarbeda, 5 Gg. Probably the same with Sthaleyu.

Satha, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Kg.

Satha, son of Basudewa by Rohini, 21 Fb.

Satharatha. See Kritiratha king of Mithila.

Sati, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, wife of the god Siva, and usually called the Sakti Prakriti and Parvati, 4 If. Int. p. 2. l. 9. See Niyut.
Sati, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, wife of Anggira, 2 Ig.
} These may be the same, their husbands having been contemporary.

Satkarma or Satyakarma, son of Dhritabrata or Dhratadrata, 7 Ae. 23 Ac.

Satkriti. See Sangkriti son of Jayasena.

Satrajit, son of Nighna or Nimna, 6 Ad. 13 Ah. 20 Be.

Satrajit, son of Datta, 21 Ff. This is probably the father of Satwabhama, wife of Sri Krishna, 7 Ba; although, from the transpositions in the Haribangsa, Datta appears much later than Basudewa the father of Sri Krishna; but in the Haribangsa, Datta is 41 generations from Yadu, while in the Sri Bhagawata there are 45 generations from Yadu to Basudewa.

Satrughana, son of Dasaratha king of Ayodhya, 11 Dc. 12 Hh.

Satrughana, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 6 Cd. 13 Fh. 20 Fe.

Sattyaka or Satwaka, son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra, 7 Kb. 15 Gf.

Satwabhama, daughter of Satrajit, (see Satrajit son of Datta,) and wife of Sri Krishna, 7 Ba. 15 Be.

Satwadhriti, son of Dhritimana, 22 Kg. 23 Ka. I suspect this to be the same with Satyadhriti son of Kritimana.

Satwahita, king of Magadha, son of Risata, 23 Ed. This I take to be the same with Satyahita son of Brishabha or Rishabha. See Kusagra.

Satwajit or Satyajit, son of Anaka, 6 Ch. 15 Ed.

Satwajita, son of Sri Krishna. See Satajita.

Satwaka. See Sattyaka.

Satwata, of the descendants of Yadu, in 6 Eb. is made son of Ayu, and 5th in descent from Madhu; but in 21 Ad. he is made grandson of Madhu, and son of Purudwana, who occupies the space which in 6 is allotted to Kurubasu Anu Purohotra and Ayu. In fact all these were probably brothers, and sons of Dasaratha. Int. p. 19. l. 18. p. 26. l. 3.

Satwati or Satyawati, daughter of Gadhi, and wife of Richika or Richik, 5 Kd. 20 Kf. 22 Ih. Int. p. 20. l. 24, &c. It is impossible that one woman could be daughter of Gadhi, 15 generations from Brahma, and wife of Richik, who was only three descents from the same god. See Richika and Parusa Rama.

Satya, son of Habirdhana king of Brahmawarta, 2 Hf.

Satya, son of Basu king of Magadha, 23 Fc.

Satya, king of Kasi, son of Sukumara, 23 Bc. Seems to be the same with Suhotra.

Satya, wife of Sri Krishna 15 He. Seems to be the same with Nagnajiti, called Satya, because she burned herself with the corps of her husband, as an evidence of her fidelity (Satya.)

Satyabaka, son of Manu king of Brahmawarta, 18 Cf.

Satyabrata or Trisangku, king of Ayodhya, son of Tribandhana or Trayajaruna, 11 Aa. 24 Df. Int. p. 31. l. 37, 46. In 12 Af. Trisangku is son of a Satyabrata, probably meaning Trayajaruna. See that name. See Trisangku.

Satyadhriti, son of Kritima or Kritimana, 7 Ke. 14 Ic. I suspect this to be the same with Satwadhriti son of Dhritimana.

Satyadhriti, a warlike Muni, son of Satananda, 7 Ig. 14 Cc. 23 Dc.

Satyagraha, son of Basu king of Magadha, 23 Fc.

Satyahita, son of Brishabha, 7 Cg. This I take to be the same with Satwahita son of Risata. See Kusagra.

Satyajit, son of Anaka brother of Basudewa. See Satwajit son of Anaka.

Satyajita, king of Magadha, son of Sunitha, 7 Ci. Int. p. 36. l. 38.

Satyaka, son of Sini, 6 Ad. 13 Bh. 20 De.

Satyakarma. See Satkarma.

Satyaketu king of Kasi, son of Dharmaketu, 5 Ff. 13 He. 22 Af.

Satyaki, child of Satyaka, 6 Ad. 13 Bh. 20 De.

Satyaratha, king of Mithila, son of Samaratha, 11 Gc. 12 Ke. Int. p. 36. l. 22.

Satyasrava, son of Bitihotra, 10 Hd. 12 Fd.

Satyawan, son of Chakshusha king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fc.

Satyawati, daughter of Gadhi. See Satwati.

Satyawati Kali or Minganda, wife of Santana king of Hastinapur, daughter of a fisherman, and paramour of Parasara Muni, 7 Eg. 14 Ed. 23 Hd, Ke.

Satyayu, son of Pururawa king of Pratishthana, 5 Ib. 13 Eb.

Satyu, wife of Manthu king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Gf.

Saubhaga, son of Brihachhalaka, 3 Kd.

Saudasa. See Mitrasaha.

Saumanasya, son of Yagyabahu king of Salmali, 2 Ab.

Saunaka. See Saimaka.

Saurashtra Rajas, a family that is hereafter to appear, 8 Gh. At present there is a country of this name.

Saurnamasa, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi, 7 Fb. Seems to be the same with Purnama.

Savarni, a Manu, son of Bibaswana god of the sun, 3 Ac. 17 Bd.

Savita, son of Kasyapa by Aditi, 3 Dc. 17 Dc.

Savitri. See Sanitri.

Sayam, son of Dhatta, 3 Fc.

Sayam, son of Pusparna king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fb.

Sayasa or Suyasa, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Aswaka Bardhana, 8 Ag. 16 Bg.

Sayibya. See Saibya.

Semibali, wife of Dhatta, 3 Gb.

Senajit or Prasenajit, king of Ayodhya son of Krisaswa or Akrisaswa, 10 Af. 24 Ag. Int. p. 31. l. 14.

Senajit, } son of Bisada, 7 Af. 14 Ae.
Senajita, }

Setadruti or Sabarna, wife of Barhishata or Prachinbarhi king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ff. 19 Kb. See Prajapati.

Setu, son of Babhru, 14 Ab. In 22 Cb. one person is made of Babhru and Setu. See Babhrusetu. In 5 and 14 again the name Babhrusetu is divided into two; and the father of Arabdha or Anggarsetu in the one is called Babhru, and in the other Setu. See Babhru, son of Druya.

Sevasa, wife of Kasyapa, 17 Kc.

Sibi, son of Usenara or Usinara king of Usinara desa, 5 Ce. 13 Ed. 22 Be. Int. p. 18. l. 18.

Siddha, a person dedicated to prayer; nine Siddhas, sons of Rishabha dewa king of Bharatkhanda, are held to be immortal, and are daily invoked by the Brahmans, 1 Dd, &c.

Siddhi, wife of Bhaga son of Kasyapa, 3 Fc.

Siddhya, son of Brahma, 4 Ib.

Sighra, king of Ayodhya, son of Agnibarna, 11 Bh, Ea. 12 Ig. 24 Kc. I think that Sighra is the same with Sri Ghraga, transferred by mistake to a different period, Int. p. 33. l. 25. p. 35. l. 2.

Sikhandini, wife of Antardhyana or Bijilaswa king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fe. 18 Ah.

Silpa Acharya. See Bishkarma.

Sindhudwipa, king of Ayodhya, (Int. p. 32. l. 35.) in 11 Af. is son of Nabhaga, but in 24 Ff. he is this prince's grandson by Ambarisa.

Sineyu, son of Ushata, 20 Df.

Singha, or tiger, one of the most usual names or titles adopted by Hindus of the military tribes, especially in the Bengal army.

Singha or Bragha, ancestor of Tigers and Lions, son of Kasyapa. In 2 Eh. his mother is called Sarama, daughter of Daksha Prajapati king of Brahmawarta; but in 17 Hc. his mother's name is Kradhavasa. He perhaps was the first person who assumed the title of Singha, now so common.

Singha, son of Sri Krishna, in 7 Gb. by Madri or Lakshmana, in 15 If. by Mitrabinda.

Singhika, daughter of Hrada, and wife of Biprachiti king of Danas, 3 Df, Hg. 17 Bg.

Sini, son of Garg son of Manyu king of Antarbeda, 7 Hd.

Sini, son of Yudhajit or Judhajit, 6 Ce. 13 Ah.; in the former he is brother of Anamitra, in the latter he is father of that person.

Sini, son of Anamitra, 6 Ae. 13 Bh. 20 Cd. Int. p. 26. l. 33.

Sini, son of Bhajamana, 6 Fc. 15 Aa; probably the same with Pratikshatra son of Sami, being father of Swayambhoja.

Siradhaja, } or Sri Raja Siradhwaja,
Siradhwaja, } king of Mithila, son of Haraswaroma or Hraswaroma, 10 Cg. 12 Bf. 25 Fh. Int. p. 34. l. 6.

Sishti, king of Brahmawarta, son of Dhruva, 18 Eb.

Sisira, son of Habyavaha, 19 Ce.

Sisunana, son of Brahma, 2 Fa.

Sisumara, son of Dasa, 3 Gb.

Sisunag or Sisunga, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, founder of the dynasty named after him, 8 Ac. 16 Bc. Int. p. 14. l. 17.

Sisunag or Sisunga dynasty, 8 Ab. 16 Bc. Int. p. 14. l. 17.

Sisunanda, } one of the Bahlika dynasty
Sisunandi, } yet to appear, 8 Gc. 16 Hd.

Sisunga. See Sisunag.

Sisupala, son of Chaidya, and grandson of Chedi Raja, who I take to be the founder of the Chedi kingdom. This Chedi is the 5th in descent from Bidarbha of the Yadu family, 5 Cg. Int. p. 25. l. 26. See next name.

Sisupala, king of Chedi, and an incarnation of Rawana, son of Damaghosha or Damughos, 6 Ke. 15 Kd. 21 Kb. His mother Srutasrawa was sister to Basudewa, 23 in descent from Bidarbha, from whom the founder of the Chedi kingdom was the 5th in descent. It is therefore probable, that this kingdom lasted in the same family from the time of Chedi Raja, until at least that of this Sisupala, that is about 18 successions, Int. p. 25. l. 28.

Sita, the goddess married to Rama Chandra king of Ayodhya, in reality daughter of Rawana king of Lanka, but adopted by Siradhaja or Siradhwaja the Janaka or king of Mithila, on which account she is often called Janaki, and often erroneously considered as the daughter of Janaka the first king of Mithila, 10 Ch. 12 Cf. 25 Gh. Int. p. 29. l. 38; p. 34. l. 7, 22; p. 37. l. 36.

Siva, the God, son of Brahma. See Rudra, Hara, and Mahadewa.

Siva, son of Idhmajabha king of Plakshma dwipa, 2 Aa.

Sivi, son of Chakshusha king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ic.

Siwa. See Suva.

Siwaswati, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, in 8 Ec. is son of Atamana, but in 16 Ee. is son of Chakra, some transposition having been made in one of the authorities.

Skanda, son of Basudhara, 3 Fb.

Skahda, } king of Magadha or Bharat-
Skunda, } khanda, son of Siwa or Suva, 8 Ef. 16 Ef.

Slesha, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, fabled to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Fg. 19 Fd.

Smriti, child of Medha, 4 Gg.

Soka, son of Drana, 3 Aa.

Soma, deity of the Moon and king of the Brahmins, son of Atri, 5 Ea. 13 Ea. 20 Ea. Are Soma and Chandrama one person? Int. p. 30. l. 13.

Soma, son of Dharma and Basa, 19 Bd. } It is uncertain which of these persons should
Soma, son of Savita, and grandson of Kasyapa. } be placed first, because we cannot ascertain which Dharma or which Kasyapa is meant. See Dharma and Kasyapa.

Soma, son of Gandhara, 14 Ac.

Somabangsi, the descendants of Soma son of Atri. See Chandrabangsi.

Somadatta or Samadatta, king of Besala, son of Krisaswa, 11 Hc. 12 Dg. Int. p. 38. l. 31. nearly contemporary with Rama and Sita.

Somadatta, king of Pangchala, son of Pangchawana, 23 Cc. He may be the same with Sudasa son of Chayawana, both being father of Sahadewa; but according to the Haribangsa, Sudasa is in the 13th generation of Hasti, who was nearly contemporary with Somadatta king of Besala and Rama king of Ayodhya.

Somadatta, son of Bahlika, nearly contemporary with Sri Krishna, 7 Gh. 14 Hd.

Somaka, king of Pangchala, son of Sahadewa, 7 Hg. 14 Bc. 23 Cc.

Somaka, son of Sri Krishna. See Samoka.

Somapi, Samapi, or Marjari, king of Magadha, son of Sahadewa, 7 Cf. 14 Fc. Int. p. 35. l. 41. Perhaps the same with Udapi?

Somasanna, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Salisuka, 8 Ah. 16 Bg.

Sonaswa, son of Sura, 21 Fe.

South, kings of, 2 He. 3 Ac. 10 Ac. In the early ages these must not be considered as belonging to the south of India taken in its present extended state. These kings of the south seem to have been governors of the southern frontier provinces or settlements of the Hindu colony at the time when they lived. Thus, Utkala and Gaya in the Sri Bhagawata are called kings of the South; but in the Haribangsa we learn that they were kings of Utkala and Gaya; yet the latter place, being only a short way from the Ganges, must be considered in the north of India, in the extended sense with which for many ages this term has been applied. Int. p. 7. l. 15.

Sradha, child of Kardama Prajapati son of Brahma, 4 Kf.

Sradha, child of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma, 4 Ff. See Sadha and Sraddha.

Sradhadeva, } Sraddhadewa, Baibaswata,
Sradhadewa, } Vaibaswata or Vaivaswata, a Manu or Muni, king of Ayodhya, son of Bibaswana or Surya, 3 Ac. 5 Fa. 10 Eb. 12 Ea. 17 Cd. 24 Ea. 25 Ea. Int. p. 30. l. 15; p. 37. l. 9, &c.

Sraddha, wife of Anggira son of Brahma, 4 Eb. probably the same with Sradha child of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma; and I suspect also the same with Sadha wife of Anggira; although in 2 Ig. the latter is stated to be daughter of Daksha Prajapati king of Brahmawarta. See Daksha Prajapati. Sraddha, Sradha, and Sadha are funeral ceremonies, first probably introduced by the wife of Anggira, and from whence perhaps comes our English word Sad.

Sraddhadewa. See Sradhedewa.

Srama, son of Babhrya, 19 Ae.

Sranta, son of Srama, 19 Ae.

Sravana, } a constellation of the lunar zo-
Srawana, } diac, fabled to have been married to Chandrama, 2 Hg. 19 Id.

Sri Baladewa, } son of Basudewa (Int.
Sri Balarama, } p. 28. l. 1.), in 6 Ag. Kg. he has two mothers, Rohini and Dewaki; but in 7 Ib. 15 Ad. and 21 Fb. no mention is made of this absurdity, and he is called son of Rahini or Rohini. Like his brother Krishna, he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Vishnu; but, although admitted to be a god, he is seldom if ever worshipped so far as I have seen, while his brother is the chief object of adoration with one of the most powerful sects in India. See Sri Sankara Sena.

Sri Bhagawata, one of the eighteen Puranas or Legends, usually attributed to Vayasa the son of Parasara. Int. p. 3.

l. 43; p. 4. l. 21; p. 5. l. 17; p. 6. l. 16; p. 9. l. 30; p. 29. l. 4. See also Purana. The genealogies contained in it occupy the first 11 sheets. See Sahadewa daughter of Dewaka.

Sri Ghraga, king of Ayodhya, son of Agnibarna, 25 Dh, Hb. Int. p. 33. l. 19, 24. See Sighra and Srigraha.

Sri Janaka. See Janaka.

Sri Kapel. See Kapel.

Sri Krishna Chandra or Krishna, an incarnation of Vishnu, and one of the chief objects of worship among the present Hindus, especially those who follow the doctrines of Madhava. He was son of Basudewa, and, although he is no where in these Tables called king of Mathura, yet he probably was so, as several both of his ancestors and descendants have that title, 6 Kg. 7 Aa, Bh. 15 Dd, Fe. 21 Ch. Int. p. 1. l. 9, 22; p. 2. l. 29; p. 19. l. 33; p. 23. l. 34, &c. p. 26. l. 25; p. 27. l. 34; p. 28. l. 1, &c. p. 36. l. 7; p. 38. l. 44.

Sri Lakshmi. See Lakshmi.

Sri Maha Vidyaranya, a Hindu priest. Int. p. 16. l. 22.

Sri Rama Chandra. See Rama Chandra.

Sri Raja Siradhwaja. See Siradhaja.

Sri Sankara Sena, son of Basudewa. In 6 Kg. he is stated to be the same with Sri Baladewa, and to have been nourished so many months in one mother's womb, and so many in another; but in 15 Dd. no mention is made of this absurdity, and Sankara is made the son of Dewaki, while Baladewa is the son of Rubani. This latter account the Christian reader will no doubt prefer.

Sri Santa Karna or Karna, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Krishna, 8 Fa. In 16 Ka. he is reckoned the first of the Brishala princes.

Sribhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 15 Cf. Seems to be the same with Vibhanu.

Sridewa, daughter of Dewaka, married to Basudewa, 6 Fd, Gf. 15 Ch. See Sandewa.

Srigraha. See Sri Ghraga.

Sriman, son of Sri Krishna by Satya, 15 If. See Virchandra.

Srinarayana, child of Musti, 4 Hg.

Sringagiri, a town in the south of India, where Sankara Acharya and his successors, chiefs of the sect of Siva, have resided. Int. p. 16. l. 24.

Sringjaya or Srinjaya, son of Kalanala or Kalanara, 5 Dd. 13 Fd. 22 Ed.

Sringjaya, son of Bahyaswa, 23 Db. Seems to be the same with Sangjaya son of Bharmyaswa.

Sringjaya, king of Pangchala, son of Mitrayu, and great-grand-nephew of Sringjaya son of Bahyaswa, 23 Ch.

Sringjaya, son of Bhajamana, 21 Ad.

Srinjaya. See Sringjaya son of Kalanala.

Srishti, son of Ugrasena king of Mathura, 6 Ee. 15 Gh. Perhaps the same with Anadhrishti.

Sritanjaya, king of Magadha, son of Karmajita, 7 Cg. Int. p. 36. l. 18.

Sruta, king of Ayodhya, son of Bhagiratha, 11 Ac. 12 Ah. 24 Fe. Int. p. 32. l. 35.

Sruta, king of Mithila, son of Subhasana or Satyaratha, 11 Gf. 12 Ke. Int. p. 36. l. 32, 36.

Sruta, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi, 7 Eh. 15 Cf.

Srutadewa, daughter of Sura by Marusa, married to Bridhasarma king of Karusha desa, 6 Ie. 15 Kc.

Srutakarma, son of Sahadewa by Drapadi, 9 Gc. 14 Gf.

Srutakirti. See Prithukirti.

Srutakirti, son of Arjuna by Drapadi, 9 Fc. 14 Ef.

Srutangjaya, son of Satyayu, 5 Ib. 13 Eb.

Srutasrava, king of Magadha, son of Udapi, 23 Ee. Perhaps the same with Srutasrawa.

Srutasena, son of Bhim by Drapadi, 9 Dc. 14 Df.

Srutasena, son of Parikshita, 9 Fd.

Srutasena, king of Mathura. See Bhadrasena.

Srutasrawa, daughter of Sura and Marusa, married to Damaghosha or Damaghosa king of Chedi desa, 6 Kc. 15 Kc. 21 Kh. Int. p. 25. l. 29.

Srutasrawa, king of Magadha, son of Somapi or Marjari, 7 Cg. 14 Fe. Int. p. 35. l. 41.

Srutayu, son of Pururawa king of Pratishthana, 5 Ib. 13 Db.

Srutayu, king of Mithila, son of Aristanemi, 11 Gc. 12 Ah. Int. p. 36. l. 2.

Staneyima, son of Bidyota, 2 Ah.

Standeleyu, or Sthandileyu, in 5 Fg. and 22 Fe. is son of Raudraswa or Raudrasya, king of Antarbeda; but in 13 He. is great-grandson of Raudra, and son of Kaksheyu. See Raudra.

Sthala, king of Ayodhya. Int. p. 33. l. 38; p. 35. l. 23, 31. In 11 Bf. is called son of Bala; in 12 If. he is considered as son of this prince; finally, in 24 If. he is called Sala son of Dala, I

presume, by confounding him with another person of that name. See Bala.
Sthaleyu, son of Raudraswa king of Pratishthana, 22 Ic. Is probably the same with Satgeyu.
Sthandileyu. See Standeleyu.
Sthawara, son of Brahma, 4 Ab.
Stutabrata, son of Hiranyaretasa king of Kusadwipa, 2 Cc.
Stuti, wife of Pritiharta king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Af.
Subadra. See Subhadra, daughter of Basudewa.
Subahu, king of Pratishthana, son of Sudhanwa, 22 Eb.
Subahu, son of Matinara, 22 Id. Probably the same with Dhruva, son of Santimara.
Subahu, son of Satrughana brother of Ramachandra, 11 Dc. 12 Hh.
Subahu, son of Chitraka, and uncle of Basudewa, 21 Fa.
Subahu, son of Ugrasena king of Mathura, 21 Dg. Perhaps the same with Kuhu or Suhu.
Subahu, son of Sri Krishna by Kalindi, 7 Eb. 15 Df.
Subahu, king of Mathura, son of Pratibahu, 7 Ac. See Kuhu.
Subala, king of Magadha, son of Sumati, 7 Ch. Int. p. 36. l. 38.
Subangsa, son of Basudewa by Sridewa, 6 Gg.
Subarchala, wife of Purmeshthi king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Be.
Subarchala, wife of Pritiha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Be.
Subasta. See Sabasta.
Subha, child of Sradha, 4 Fg.
Subhadra, son of Idhmajabha king of Plakshadwipa, 2 Aa.
Subhadra, son of Basudewa by Pauravi, 6 Bg. 15 Ad.
Subhadra, Subadra or Chitra, daughter of Basudewa, married to Arjun the son of Pandu. In 6 Kg. and 15 Dd. her mother is called Dewaki; in 21 Gb. she is called Rohini; and in 9 Fb. and 23 Ie. her mother's name is not mentioned.
Subhadra, son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra, 7 Kb. 15 Gf.
Subhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 7 Bb. 15 Bf.
Subhasana, king of Mithila, son of Yuyudhana, 11 Gf. Int. p. 36. l. 32.
Subhasandhi, king of Ayodhya, son of Byushawa, 24 Kd. Seems to be the same with Dhruwasandhi. See Sudarsana.
Subira or Suvira, the name of a country in India. Int. p. 18. l. 19.
Subira or Suvira, son of Sibi, 5 De. 13 Ee. 22 Bf. Int. p. 18. l. 19.
Subrata, king of Magadha, son of Kshema, 7 Ch. Int. p. 36. l. 28.
Subrati, son of Usinara king of Usinara Desa, 22 Ce.
Sucharu, son of Sri Krishna by Rukmini, 7 Ab. 15 Af.
Suchhaya, wife of Sishti king of Brahmawarta, 18 Eb.
Suchi, a kind of Bird, offspring of Kasyapa by Tamra, 17 Ie.
Suchi, child of Swaha, 4 Hg.
Suchi, daughter of Pulama, married to Sakra or Indra, 17 Ac, Gg.
Suchi, son of Suddha, 5 Hc.
Suchi, son of Manu king of Brahmawarta, 18 Cf.
Suchi, son of Bijilaswa or Antardyana, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fe.
Suchi, king of Mithila, son of Satyadyumna, 11 Gb. 12 Ag. Int. p. 35. l. 18.
Suchi, son of Andaka, } I consider this
Suchi, son of Chitraratha. } as one person transferred from one father to another, either by mistake or adoption. He is also called Sama, 6 Gb. 13 Kh. 21 Ge. Int. p. 27. l. 6. See Kukura, Bhajamana, and Kambalabarhasa.
Suchi, king of Magadha, son of Bipra, 7 Ch. Int. p. 36. l. 19.
Sudarsana, son of Brahmawarta king of Brahmawarta desa, 1 Bd.
Sudarsana, king of Ayodhya previous to Rama. Int. p. 33. l. 19, 24. In 12 Gf. he is son of Kakasandhi; but in 25 Dh. he is made son of Sangkhana, which, however, may be another name for Kakasandhi. See next person.
Sudarsana or Sudata, king of Ayodhya subsequent to Rama, son of Dhruwasandhi, Dhrubasandhi or Subasandhi, 11 Bh. 12 Ig. 24 Kd. Int. p. 33. l. 24; p. 35. l. 2. This person I consider as the same with the last Sudarsana transferred by mistake to a different period.
Sudasa, king of Ayodhya, in 12 Fc. and 24 Fg. is son of Artaparni, and grandson of Ritaparna; in 11 Ag. the former is left out, and he becomes son of Ritaparna. Int. p. 32. l. 38.
Sudasa, king of Pangchala, son of Chayawana, 7 Hg. 14 Bc.
Sudasa, king of Kausambhi, son of Brihadratha, 9 Kb.
Sudata, king of Ayodhya. See Sudarsana subsequent to Rama.

Suddha, son of Anena, 5 Hb.

Suddhota, king of Ayodhya, son of Sakya, 11 Fc. 12 Kh. Int. p. 36. l. 39.

Sudeshna, } son of Sri Krishna by Ruk-
Sudesna, } mini, 7 Ab. 15 Af.

Sudeva, son of Yagya, 4 Hc.

Sudewa, of the Ayodhya family, son of Champa or Changchu, in 11 Ac. is king and father of Bijaya; but in 24 Dg. is brother of the latter, and is not called a king. Int. p. 31. l. 39; p. 32. l. 2.

Sudewa or Sandewa, son of Dewaka, 6 Fd. 15 Bh. 21 Ag. See next person.

Sudewa, son of Basudewa by Santidewa, sister of the last mentioned Sudewa, 21 Eb.

Sudha, wife of Vamadeva son of Brahma, 4 Db.

Sudhama, son of Ghritapreshtha king of Kurangcha, 2 Bd.

Sudhamini, wife of Samika son of Sura, 6 Hg. 15 Hc.

Sudhana, son of Kuru king of Kuruchhatra, 23 Fb. Perhaps the same with either the Parikshita or the Nishadaswa of the Sri Bhagawata.

Sudhanu, first king of Magadha. See Sudhanwa.

Sudhannwa, son of Dridhanwa, 3 Kb. See Dridhanwa.

Sudhanwa, king of Ayodhya, son of Sumanasa, 24 De. Int. p. 31. l. 36. See Aruna.

Sudhanwa, king of Pratishthana, son of Abhayada, 22 Eb.

Sudhanwa, king of Ayodhya, son of Ahinagu, 24 Ie.

Sudhanwa or Sudhanu, first king of Magadha, son of Kuru king of Kurudesa or Hastinapur, 7 Ce. 14 Fa. 23 Eb. Int. p. 35. l. 12.

Sudhanya, son of Sambhuta king of Ayodhya, 24 Fd.

Sudharma or Sukarma, son of Saphalka, 6 Cd. 13 Eh. } Probably one person. See Saphal and Chitraka.
Sudharma, son of Chitraka. }

Sudhrita or Sudhrityaka, king of Mithila, son of Mahabirya, or of Brihadratha, father of Mahabirya, 10 Cd. 12 Bd. Seems to be the same with Dhritiman.

Sudhriti, king of Besala, son of Rajya Barodhana or Maru, 10 Ff. 12 De. Int. p. 38. l. 12.

Sudhrityaka. See Sudhrita.

Sudra, the fourth or lowest cast of pure Hindus. Int. p. 14. l. 43.

Sudraka. See Kshudraka.

Sudumna, son of Manu king of Brahmawarta, 18 Df.

Suduzana, son of Ugrasena king of Mathura, 21 Fg. Perhaps the same with Sunama.

Sudyu, king of Antarbeda, in Fe. is son of Charupada; in 13 Hd. is son of Prachinwan, 3 generations mentioned in 5 being omitted in 13. Int. p. 31. l. 8.

Sudyumana, } king of Pratishthana. See
Sudyumna, } Ila wife of Budha.

Sugati, son of Gaya king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Dh.

Sughora Raja, married to Upadanawi, 17 Ig.

Sugrivi, a kind of bird, offspring of Kasyapa and Tamra, 17 He.

Suhatra or Suhotra, king of Kasi, son of Kshetrabriddha or Briddhakshetra, 5 Gb. 22. Ba. Int. p. 11. l. 35. He is perhaps the same with Manyu king of Antarbeda, being on some authorities stated as father of Brihata. Int. p. 21. l. 11, &c. See Manyu.

Suhatra or Hotraka, nearly contemporary with Suhatra king of Kasi. See Hotraka.

Suhatra, king of Magadha, son of Sudhanu or Sudhanwa, 7 Ce. 23. Eb. Int. p. 35. l. 12.

Suhatra, son of Sahadewa by Bijaya, 9 Gc.

Suhma. See Sahma.

Suhota, son of Bitatha, and brother of Suhatra king of Kasi, 22 Hf.

Suhotra, king of Kasi, son of Briddhakshetra. See Suhatra.

Suhotra, king of Kasi, son of Dhrishtaketu, 22 Ag. Seems to be the same with Bitihotra and Satya.

Suhu. See Kuhu.

Suhunda, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Ig.

Sujyeshtha, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Agnimitra, 8 Ch.

Sukacharya, son of Vayasa Muni, 7 Ag. Is this the same with Sukdewa?

Sukamara, king of Kasi, in 5 Ff. is son of Dhrishtaketu; in 22 Ag. is Dhrishtaketu's father, and son of a Bibhu not mentioned in 5. See Bibhu.

Sukarma. See Sudharma.

Sukdewa, a Muni, son of Vayasa, 7 Dh. 14 Ed. Is this the same with Sukacharya?

Sukesa Rakshasa, 11 Ka. Is perhaps the same with Rakshasa son of Brahma.

Sukesi, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Kg.

Suketana, king of Kasi, son of Sunitha, 5 Fe. 13 He. Seems to be the same with Suketu.

Suketu, king of Mithila, son of Nandibardhana or Nandivarshana, 10 Cc. 12 Bc. 25 Fc. Int. p. 31. l. 10.

Suketu, king of Kasi, son of Ketumana, 22 Af. In the repetition of the same genealogy in 23 Ba. he is omitted. Being father of Dharmaketu, he is probably the same with the Suketana of 5 and 13, although in these two genealogies Ketumana and Kshemny are left out, and he is made son of Sunitha, the same with the Sunipa of 23. The omission of these two princes is one of the circumstances which too much abridge the list of the kings of Kasi.

Sukha, son of Santi, 4 Fg.

Sukhinala, king of Kausambhi, in 9 Eg. is son of Sunitha; but in 14 Ib. he is that prince's grandson by Nrichakshu.

Sukla or Sukra, son of Habirdhana, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Gf. 19 Fb.

Sukra Acharya, or Acharji, deity of the planet which Europeans call Venus, son of Bhrigu the son of Brahma, 1 Kb. 4 Ef. 5 Bc. 20 Ac. Ke.

Sukra. See Sukla.

Sukshama, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Ig.

Suktimatipuri, a city founded by Jayamagha of Yadu's descendants, 20 Dg.

Sulabha, son of Tarkshya by Yamini, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Kh.

Sumakshatra, or Sunakshatra, king of Ayodhya, son of Marudewa or Sahadewa, 11 Eg. 12 Kg. Int. p. 35. l. 42; p. 36. l. 21.

Sumalya, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Mahapadma, 8 Af. 16 Bf.

Sumana or Surmana, son of Ulmuka or Uru, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Id. 18 Bg.

Sumana, wife of Madhu, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 He.

Sumanaswa, king of Ayodhya, son of Haryaswa, 24 De. Int. p. 31. l. 36. See Aruna.

Sumati, child of Nriga Raja, 10 Dc. 12 Ch.
Sumati, wife of Bridhasena, king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Ad.
} Nearly contemporary.

Sumati, king of Antarbeda, son of Santimara, 5 Dg. Int. p. 33. l. 17. Probably the same with Tangsarasa, son of Matinara. See Raudra.

Sumati, king of Besala, son of Somadatta, 11 Hc. 12 Dg. Int. p. 38. l. 31.
Sumati, son of Suparswa, 7 Kf. 14 Id. 23 Kc.
} I am not certain which of these was earliest.

Sumati, king of Magadha, son of Dimatsena, 7 Ch. Int. p. 36. l. 38.

Sumer' Parwat, that is the mountain Sumera, 4 Df. Int. p. 1. l. 32; p. 5. l. 7.

Sumi, son of Usenara. See Sami.

Sumikha, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Kd.

Sumitra, son of Brishni, 6 Cc. 13 Ag. Int. p. 26. l. 29, &c.: in the first authority is great-great-grandfather of Saphalka; in the second authority, owing to two Brishnis having been confounded, he is Saphalka's brother. See Brishni and Saphalka.

Sumitra, son of Samika, 6 Hh. 15 Hd. He was cousin-german of Sri Krishna.

Sumitra, son of Sri Krishna by Jamwawati or Jambawati, 7 Cb. 15 Ef.

Sumitra, } last king of Ayodhya of the
Sumitray, } Family of the Sun, son of Suratha, 11 Fd. 12 Kh. Int. p. 36. l. 40.

Sun, family of. See Suryabangsi.

Sunaka, son of Grihatsamada or Gritsamada, 5 Gc. 13 Kc. 22 Bb.

Sunaka Muni, son of the above Sunaka. See Saimaka.

Sunaka, son of Jahnu, 20 Id. See Puru.

Sunaka, king of Mithila, son of Ritu or Sruta, 11 Gg. 12 Kf. Int. p. 36. l. 42; p. 37. l. 2.

Sunaka or Runaka, king of Ayodhya, son of Kshudraka or Sudraka, 11 Fd. 12 Kh. Int. p. 36. l. 40.

Sunaka, ancestor of a dynasty called after his name, although he was not a king, 8 Aa. Int. p. 14. l. 13.

Sunaka or Pradyota, a dynasty of kings who governed Magadha or Bharatkhanda, 8 Aa. 16 Ba. Int. p. 14. l. 13.

Sunakshatra or Sunakshetra, king of Magadha, son of Niramitra, 7 Cg. 14 Cc. Int. p. 35. l. 42.

Sunakshatra, king of Ayodhya. See Sumakshatra.

Sunakshetra. See Sunakshatra, king of Magadha.

Sunama, son of Ugrasena, king of Mathura, 6 Ce. 15 Eh. Perhaps the same with Sudasana.

Sunamni, daughter of Dewaka, married to Basudewa, 21 Cg. Ea.

Sunandana, son of Basudewa. See Santardana.

Sunandana, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Purishabhoru or Purishabhasa, 8 Ed. 16 Ed.

Sunaya, king of Kausambhi, son of Pariplawa, 9 Eh.

Sundriti or Suniti, wife of Uttamapada or Utanapada king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Fa. 18 Eb.

Sungga, a dynasty in Magadha or Bharatkhanda founded by Puspamitra, or his son Agnimitra, 8 Ca. 16 Da. Int. p. 14. l. 36.

Sunipa or Sunitha, king of Kasi, son of Sannati or Santati, 5 Fe. 13 He. 22 Ae. In 22 Gh. where the same genealogy is repeated, this prince and his father are omitted.

Sunitapur, capital of Bana, the Asuras kingdom: the ruins are shown near Dinajpur, although the city is supposed to have been destroyed by the Yavanas or Macedonians. See Bana Asura.

Sunitha, daughter of Mrittyu, married to Angga, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Hd. 18 Bg.

Sunitha, king of Kasi. See Sunipa.

Sunitha, king of Kausambhi, in 9 Eg. is son of Mahipati, son of Susena; in 14 Ia. is son of Susena, Mahapati (eldest son) being omitted, probably from never having been king. See next name.

Sunitha, king of Magadha, son of Subala, 7 Ch. Int. p. 36. l. 38. These two Sunithas were probably nearly contemporary.

Suniti. See Sundriti.

Sunnwati. See Sannatiman.

Sunrita, wife of Prachin or Barhi, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Dc.

Sunyabandhi, son of Trinabindhu Raja, king of Besala, 11 Hb.

Suparsaka, son of Chitraka, 21 Da.

Suparswa, in 7 Kf. and 14 Id. is son of Drirhanimi or Drihanemi; in 23 Kb. is son of Rukmaratha, and 5 descents from Dridhanwa or Drirhanimi.

Suparswaka, king of Mithila, son of Srutayu, 11 Gd. Int. p. 36. l. 2.

Suprabha. See Prabha.

Suprachata, son of Prachata, 22 Cc.

Supratika, king of Ayodhya, son of Pratikaswa or Pritikaswa, 11 Ef. 12 Kf. Int. p. 36. l. 20.

Sura, son of Arjun or Sahasrabahu, king of Saptadwipi, 20 Ag. Int. p. 24. l. 31.

Sura, son of [illegible], in 6 Fe. and 21 Fe. is grandson of Bhajamana, the son of Andhaka; but in the former he is ancestor of Sura, the grandfather of Sri Krishna, while in 21 this later Sura is descended of Chitraka son of another Andhaka; in 13 Hh. and 15 Aa. again, this Sura is son of Biduratha, descended of Brishni brother of Andhaka. See Andhaka and Biduratha.

Sura, son of Sringjaya, nearly contemporary with Sura son of Biduratha, both being 4 descents from Satwata, 21 Re.

Sura, father of Basudewa, and husband of Bhaja Marisa or Marusa, in 6 Gd. and 15 Ac. is, properly I believe, son of Dewamirha, descended of Sura the son of Biduratha; but in 21 Ga. he is made son of Chitraka, brother of Saphal, and grandson of Andhaka, in place of being the 9th in descent from that person, as in 6. In all authorities it is agreed, that he had ten sons and five daughters; but there are some differences in the names given to these children. See also 7 Ae.

Sura, son of Basudewa by Madira, 6 Dg.

Sura, son of Sri Krishna by Bhadra, 7 Ib. 15 Gf.

Surabha or Surubhumi, daughter of Ugrasena king of Mathura, and wife of Syamaka, 6 Fe, Fg. 15 Ge, Ih: seems to be the same with Sutanu. In 15 the daughter of Ugrasena is called Surabha, and the wife of Syamaka is called Surubhumi.

Surabhi, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Kasyapa, 2 Eg. 17 Gc. 18 Ge. In the two accounts the offspring of these persons are quite different, the sons attributed to Surabhi in the Haribangsa being apparently the same with those which in the Sri Bhagawata are attributed to her sister Sarupa by Bhuta.

Surachi, son of Basishtha, 4 Fc.

Surameyu. See Sarameya.

Sarasa or Swasa, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, married to Kasyapa, 2 Dg. 17 Kc.

Surasena, king of Mahesmatipuri, son of Arjuna or Sahasrabahu king of Saptadwipa, 6 Ag. 13 Ac. 20 Ag.

Suratha, king of Hastinapur. See Saratha.

Suratha, king of Ayodhya, son of Sunaka, 11 Fd. 12 Kh. Int. p. 36. l. 40.

Surmana. See Sumana.

Surmeya, wife of Anuhrada son of Hi-

ranya Kasyapa, king of heaven, earth, and hell, 3 Bf.

Surubhumi. See Surabha.

Surachana, son of Yagyabahu king of Salmalidwipa, 2 Ab.

Suruchi, wife of Uttamapada king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Ga.

Surya, or the deity of the Sun. See Bibaswan.

Surya, son of Bali or Vali, king of heaven, earth, and hell, 17 De.

Surya, father of Kalindi wife of Sri Krishna, 7 Fa. 7 Ae.

Suryabangsi, or Family of the Sun, long one of the most powerful races in India, and descended of Marichi, one of the companions of Swayambhuva. Bibaswan, grandson of Marichi, has been deified, and is supposed to govern the Sun (Surya), on which account his descendants have obtained the title of Suryabangsi. His son Sradha dewa obtained the kingdom of Ayodhya, which continued the principal residence of the family until the extinction of its power. This would appear to have lasted rather longer than that of their rivals of the Moon family; but no branch of the family seems to have lived at the place afterwards; and most of the chiefs, such as the king of Ava, who have sprung from obscurity, assume the title of Suryabangsi; while the remnant of the Family of the Moon at Jhusi long prevented upstarts from claiming a connection with that illustrious race. The genealogies of the Suryabangsi family will be found in sheets 10, 11, 12, 24, and 25. See also Int. p. 8. l. 12. p. 9. l. 18. p. 20. l. 17. p. 29. l. 1—p. 39 *ad finem.*

Susambhi, king of Ayodhya, son of Maruta, 12 Gf. Int. p. 33. l. 41.

Susandhi, king of Ayodhya, son of Mandhata, 25 Dd. Int. p. 31. l. 9, 33.

Susanti, king of Pangchala, son of Santi, 7 He. 14 Ca. In 22 Hg. he is son of Ajamirha, Santi and Nila being omitted; and it is probable that both may have been of another family, to which Susanti succeeded by his mother Nilini, daughter of Nila, and sister of Santi, Int. p. 17. l. 23.

Susarga, son of the god Dharma by Janu daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Bh.

Susarma, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, 8 Da.

Susena or Sushena, son of Basudewa by Dewaki, 6 Ig. 15 Cd.

Susena, king of Kausambhi, son of Brishnemana or Brishtimana, 9 Eg. 14 Fg, Ia.

Sushena. See Susena son of Basudewa.

Sushmanta, son of Dharmanetra king of Antarbeda, 22 Id.

Sutanu, son of Ugrasena king of Mathura, 21 Eg. Perhaps the same with Tushtimana.

Sutanu, daughter of Ugrasena king of Mathura, 21 Fg. See Surabha.

Sutapa, son of Haima or Phena, 5 Ee. 22 Ff.

Sutapa, king of Ayodhya, son of Antariksha, 11 Eh. Int. p. 36. l. 30.

Suva or Siwa, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Medasira or Midsra, 8 Ef. 16 Ef. One or other reading is probably an error of the English copyist.

Suvarna. See Chhaya wife of Bibaswana.

Suvayasa, son of Idhmajabha king of Plakshma, 2 Aa.

Suvira, son of Sibi. See Subira.

Suvira, a country. See Subira.

Suvira, of the Dwimirha family in 7 Kg. and 23 Kd. is son of Kshemya or Kshema: in 14 Ke. he is made brother of Kshema, and son of Sanwatimana.

Suvira, son of Dewasraba or Dewasrawa, uncle of Sri Krishna, 6 Bh. 15 Dd.

Suwantri, king of Ayodhya, son of Prasrita, 24 Kf. Int. p. 35. l. 39. Perhaps the same with Sandhi.

Suyaga, son of Pratusrawa, 20 De.

Suyasa. See Sayasa.

Swadha, child of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma, and wife of Pitrigana, 4 Hf.

Swagana, king of Ayodhya, son of Bajranabha, 11 Bf. 12 If. Int. p. 35. l. 24.

Swaha, son of Daksha Prajapati, son of Brahma, 4 Hf.

Swahi, son of Brijanawan or Brijinawan, 5 Bd. 13 Cd. 20 Dd.

Swangga, son of Yagya, 4 Hc.

Swarbabhumi, son of Sudhanwa, 23 Kb.

Swarbhanu, the Dana, in 3 Fg. is son of Dana, and grandson of Kasyapa; in 17 Hg. he is son of the latter. See Prabha.

Swarbithi, wife of Vatsara king of Brahmawarta, 2 Gb.

Swarga, the heaven of which the king is called Indra, 3 Kc.

Swarnaroma, king of Mithila, son of Maharoma, 10 Cg. 12 Bf. 25 Fh. Int. p. 34. l. 6.

Swasa. See Surasa.

Swasaba, king of Ayodhya, son of Yubanaswa, 10 Bd. Int. p. 30. l. 43.

Swati, son of Uru, king of Brahmawarta, 18 Bg.: seems to be the same with Khyati son of Ulmuka.

Swati, one of the constellations of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Chandrama, 2 Gg. 19 Gd. See Chandrama.

Swayambhaja, } son of Sini or of Pratik-
Swayambhoja, } shatra, another name perhaps for the same person, 6 Fc. 15 Ab. 21 Gf.

Swayambhuva, } son of Brahma, a Ma-
Swayambhuwa, } nu and Muni, first king of Brahmawarta, or seat of civilized men in India, 1 Fa. 4 Kb. 17 Ha. Int. p. 4. l. 22; p. 5. l. 13; p. 6. l. 2, &c. p. 30. l. 16.

Swayambhuva, son of the above, 17 Hb. 15 Fa.

Swetabahana, son of Sura, 21 Ge.

Syama, wife of Hiramnaya, king of Hiramnaya, 1 Gc.

Syama, }
Syamaka, } son of Sura, 6 He, Eg. 15 Fc. 21 Hb.
Syamoka, }

Syena, } or Gridhra, ancestor of vultures,
Syeni, } feigned to be son of Kasyapa and Tamra, 22 Eh. 17 He. See Gridhri.

T.

Taksha, son of Bharata, brother of Rama Chandra, king of Ayodhya, 11 Cc. 12 Gh.

Taksha or Ksha, son of Brika, brother of Basudewa, 6 Ih. 15 Id. Ksha is probably an error of some transcriber.

Takshaka, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Gd.

Takshaka or Chitraka, king of Ayodhya, son of Prasenajit, 11 Ec. Int. p. 35. l. 46; p. 36. l. 5.

Talajanggha, in 5 Ag. and 13 Af. is son of Jayadhwaja; in 20 Bg. he is grandson of Jayadhwaja, and son of Bhanujangha.

Talaka, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Kaleya or Kaleyu, 8 Ed. 16 Fc.

Tamasa Manu, son of Priyabrata, king of Antarbeda, 1 Eb.

Tamra, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Kasyapa, 2 Eg. 17 Hc. and e.

Tangsarasa, king of Antarbeda, son of Matinara, 22 Hd.; probably the same with Sumati, son of Santimara. See Raudra.

Tangsu, king of Ayodhya, son of Aghamitra, 12 Ge. Int. p. 38. l. 40.

Tanjore, a country. See Chola.

Tapaswi, son of Manu king of Brahmawarta, 18 Cf. Tapaswi is a kind of hermit, instituted perhaps by Manu, or by his son.

Tapati, daughter of Bibaswana, deity of the Sun, 3 Ac.

Taraka, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Fg.

Tarkshya, married to four daughters of Daksha Prajapati, son of Pracheta, 2 Kg. I think it probable, that this is another name for the second Kasyapa, because two of the wives, Binata and Kadru, attributed in 2 to Tarkshya, are (in 17 H, Ic.) attributed to Kasyapa, as are also their sons, Aruna, Garura, and Basuki: the third wife of Tarkshya, named Patinggi, is not mentioned in 17; but her son Basu seems to have been confounded with Basu son of the elder Kasyapa, giving rise to monstrous anachronisms: Salabha, son of Tarkshya by his fourth wife Yamini, is perhaps the same with Salabha transposed in 17 Bg. to Biprachiti king of Danas, son or grandson of the first Kasyapa. See Aruna.

Tarsha, son of Arka, 3 Eb.

Tasha, son of Yagya, 4 Fc.

Telangga, a warrior. See Andhra.

Tharu, a tribe. See Dandaka.

Tigmaketu, son of Vatsara, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Hb.

Timi, king of Kausambhi, son of Durba, 9 Ka. 14 Ib.

Tini, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, married to Kasyapa, 2 Eg.

Tiradhana Sakti, wife of Siddhya and Bishyadhara, sons of Brahma, 4 Kb.

Titiksha, child of Daksha Prajapati, son of Brahma, 4 Gf.

Titikshu, son of Mahamana, 6 Ee. 13 Fd. 22 Fc.

Tittira, son of Kapatarama, in 21 Ce. occupies the space held in 6 and 15 by Anu, Andhaka, Dundubhi, and Harisyota or Diyata. See Harisyota.

Traisanu, son of Gobhanu, 21 Id.; probably the same with Tribhanu.

Trasadasyu, king of Ayodhya, son of Purukutsu or Prakutsa, 10 Ag. 24 Ah. Int. p. 31. l. 35.

Trayajaruna, king of Ayodhya, son of Tridhanwa, 24 Df. Int. p. 31. l. 37. See Satyabrata, who in 12 is made father of Trisangku, and not a different

name for the same person, although the latter hypothesis is stated in 24 as well as in 11. The succession therefore probably was Tribandhana or Tridhanwa, Trayajaruna or Satyahrata, and Trisangku. Probably the same with Aruna.

Trayi, child of Savita, 3 Fc.

Tribandhana, king of Ayodhya, son of Aruna, 10 Ah. 11 Aa. 12 Af. Int. p. 31. l. 37. Probably the same with Tridhanwa.

Tribhanu, son of Bhanuman, 5 Cd.; probably the same with Trasanu.

Tridhanwa, king of Ayodhya, son of Sudhanwa, 24 De. Int. p. 31. l. 37. Probably the same with Tribandhana. See Aruna.

Trinabindhu Raja, king of Besala, son of Budha, 10 Fh. 11 Ia. In 11 Kb. Besala is made son of this prince, while in 12 Df. he is given to Bandhuka. Trinabindhu and Bandhuka should therefore be the same; but Bandhuka may also be the same with Dhundhuman or Bandhuman, who according to 10 was great-grandfather of Trinabindhu. See Bandhuka. But if Trinabindhu and Bandhuka were the same, then Budha ought to have been the same with Kebala, although in 10 the former is made the great-grandson of the latter, which may in some measure account for the great lengthening out of the list of kings of the Suryabangsi race. Int. p. 37. l. 37; p. 38. l. 19.

Trisangku, king of Ayodhya, son of Prithu, 25 Dc. Int. p. 30. l. 27, 40. He occupies the space of five generations mentioned in 12 and 24, and of six mentioned in 10. It is probable, that there was only one person of this name, and that in 10, 12, and 24, he has been misplaced; as in 24, instead of being grandfather of Yubanaswa, he is 12 in descent from that prince. This Trisangku I take to be the same with Biswagandhi or Bishtaraswa. See Yubanaswa.

Trisangku, king of Ayodhya, son of Tribandhana or Trayajaruna. Int. p. 32. l. 4. See Trisangku son of Prithu, Satyabrata, and Trayajaruna.

Trita, son of Chakshusha, king of Brahmawarta, 2 Fc.

Tritaku Dharma Sarathi, son of Suchi, 5 He.

Tryambaka, son of Kasyapa by Surabhi, 18 Ge.

Turbasu, son of Yayati, king of Pratishthana, and ancestor of a branch of the Chandrabangsi race, 5 Ce. 13 Fc. 20 Bd. 21 Ic. Int. p. 23. l. 6, &c.

Tushti, child of Daksha Prajapati, son of Brahma, 4 Ff.

Tushtimana, son of Ugrasena, king of Mathura, 6 Fe. 15 Hh.: perhaps the same with Sutanu.

Twashta, son of Kasyapa, and father of Biswarupa, 1 Ac.; in 3 Dc. and 17 Bc. his mother is Aditi; but in 18 Fe. he is given to Surabhi.

Twashtha, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Bhaubana, 1 Gf.

U.

Udabasu or Udbasu, king of Mithila, son of Janaka or Nimi, 10 Cc. 12 Bb. 25 Fb. Int. p. 30. l. 29.

Udakswa, son of Bishwaksena, 7 Ah.

Udapi, king of Magadha, son of Sahadewa, 23 Ee. This may be the same with Somapi, son of Sahadewa.

Udaswa, king of Ayodhya, son of Anaranya, 24 Dd. Int p. 31. l. 30.

Udbasu. See Udabasu.

Uderadhi, king of Brahmawarta, son of Prachin or Barhi, 18 Dd.

Udra, son of Bali, 5 Ef. There is also in India a country of this name.

Udyata, son of Pritha king of Bharatkhanda, 1 Bf.

Udyita, king of Bharatkhanda, son of Bhuma, 1 Bf.

Ugra, one of the 11 chief Rudras, son of Bhuta by Sarupa, 2 Hh.

Ugradangshtri, wife of Haribansha king of Haribarshakhanda, 1 Dc.

Ugrasata, son of Brahma, 4 Ch.

Ugrasena, king of Mathura, son of Ahuka, 6 Gd. 15 Hh. 21 Ef. Int. p. 27. l. 29, &c. All these authorities agree, that this prince had nine sons, and five daughters married to five brothers of Basudewa; but the different authorities vary a good deal in the names of these personages, 21 differing more from both 6 and 5 than these do from each other.

Ugrasena, son of Parikshita king of Indraprastha, 9 Gd.

Ugraudha, } in 7 Kg. is son of Nipa,
Ugrayudha, } and great-grandson of Sannatiman; in 14 Kd. is brother of Nipa, and son of Sannwatimana; and in 23 Kc. Nipa is altogether omitted, and Ugraudha is grandson of Sunnwati, and son of Karta.

Ujina, a town. See Awanti.

Ukata, king of Kausambi, son of Chakra, 9 Ef.

Uktha, king of Ayodhya, son of Sala the grandson of Briddhasarma, 12 Fh. Int. p. 33 l. 39. Seems to be the same with Ulka. See Sarwakarma.

Ulka, king of Ayodhya, son of Dala, 24 Gc. Seems to be the same with Uktha.

Ullivana, son of Basishtha, 4 Fc.

Ulmuka, king of Brahmawarta, son of Chakshusha, 2 Ic. Seems to be the same with Uru, having the same children.

Ulupi, daughter of the Devil, that is, of the infidel chief of Manipura, and wife of Arjuna the son of Pandu, by whom she had Babhrubahan commonly supposed to be ancestor of the present Raja of Manipur.

Uma, wife of Mahan son of Brahma, 4 Bb.

Umuti, child of Daksha Prajapati son of Brahma, 4 Gf.

Unta. See Ghara.

Upadanawi, daughter of Baiswanara, and wife of Hiranyaksha, 3 Gh, He. See next person.

Upadanawi, daughter of Brishaparwa, and wife of Sughora Raja, 17 Ig. This and the preceding person of the same name were cousin germans, their fathers being brothers.

Upadewa, son of Akrura, 6 Bd. 13 Ch. 20 Ef.

Upadewa, son of Dewaka, 6 Dd. 15 Ch. 21 Ag.

Upadewa, daughter of Dewaka, and wife of Basudewa, 6 Gf. 15 Ch. 21 Cg.

Upagupta, king of Mithila, son of Upaguru, 11 Ge. Int. p. 36. l. 22.

Upaguru, king of Mithila, son of Satyaratha, 11 Ge. Int. p. 36. l. 22.

Upamadgu, son of Saphal or Saphalka, 20 Ee.

Upamanggu, a Muni, son of Sakti, 7 Dg. See Vasishta.

Upananda, son of Basudewa, 6 Cg.

Upandra, son of Dharma and Marutswati, 2 Ch.

Upapadma, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, 17 Gd.

Urdhaga or Urdhaya, son of Sri Krishna. In 7 Gb. his mother is Madri or Lakshmana; in 15 Kf. his mother is Mitrabinda. One or other of the orthographies of this person's name is probably an error of the English transcriber.

Urdhaketu, king of Mithila, son of Sanadhwaja, 11 Gb. 12 Ab. Int. p. 35. l. 28.

Urdhaya. See Urdhaga.

Urja, wife of Basishtha son of Brahma, 4 Fb.

Urja, son of Vatsara king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ib.

Urja, king of Magadha, son of Satwahita, 23 Ed. This seems to be the same with Puspawana son of Satyahita. See Kusagra.

Urjaswati, wife of Prana son of Basu, 3 Ca.

Urjaswati, daughter of Priyabrata, and wife of Sukra Acharya, 1 Ib. 4 Df.

Urjita, son of Arjuna or Sahasrabahu, 5 Bg.

Urnanabha, son of Kasyapa by Dana, 17 Kg.

Uru, king of Brahmawarta, son of Manu, 18 Bf. Seems to be the same with Ulmuka, having the same progeny. See Nadwala.

Urubalka, son of Basudewa by Ira, 6 Eg.

Urubhasa, son of Rambha, 5 Hb.

Urukrama, son of Kasyapa and Aditi, 3 Kc.

Urukriya, king of Ayodhya, son of Brihadrana, 11 De. 12 Ke. Int. p. 35. l. 46.

Urusrava, son of Satyasrava, 10 Hd. 12 Fd.

Urvasi, wife of Pururawa king of Pratishthana, 5 Fa. 20 Gb.

Usana, wife of Mahisasa son of Brahma. 4 Bb.

Usana son of Dharma son of Brithusrawa, 5 Be. Int. p. 25. l. 11.

Usadratha. See Brihadratha son of Titikshu.

Usha, wife of Bibhubasu son of Basu, 3 Ka.

Ushadgu. See Rusheku.

Ushata, son of Suyagya, 20 Df.

Usika. See Kusika.

Usinara desa, a kingdom, 22 De.

Usinara, king of Usinara desa, son of Mahamana, 5 De. 13 Ed. 22 De. Except Sibi, the sons attributed to him in 22 are quite different from those mentioned in 5 or 13.

Usinara son of Basudewa and Rohini, 21 Gb.

Utanapada. See Uttanapada.

Utathya, a Muni, son of Anggira Rishi, 4 Ec.

Utkacha, son of Hiranyaksha, 3 Kf.

Utkala, son of Ila daughter of Pawana by Dhruwa king of Brahmawarta, 2 Ga. See next person.

Utkala, king of the South, or of Utkala desa, son of Sadyumana or Ila daughter

of Sraddhadewa or Baibaswata king of Ayodhya, 10 Ac. 12 Ib. 24 Ac. This I take to have been the same person with Utkala above mentioned. See Ila and Utkala king of Ayodhya.

Utkala desa, a kingdom or government given to Utkala above mentioned. I do not know its situation; but, as his brother Gaya is also called king of the South, and of Gaya, it is probable that Utkala, like Gaya, was situated south from Brahmawarta, at about a similar distance, 24 Ac.

Utkala, wife of Samrata king of Bharatkhanda, and probably a descendant of the above mentioned Utkala, 1 Ch.

Utkala, king of Ayodhya, son of Sala, 24 If. Being mentioned as king of Ayodhya in no authority but 24, I suspect, that he is no other than Utkala king of Utkala desa, transferred by mistake into the list of kings of Ayodhya. Int. p. 35. l. 32.

Utra or Uttra Asarha, one of the constellations of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Hg. 19 Hd.

Utra or Uttra Bhadrasura, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Hg. 19 Kd.

Utra or Uttra Phalguni, a constellation of the lunar zodiac, feigned to be a daughter of Daksha Prajapati, 2 Gg. 19 Fd.

Utsarga, son of Mitra, 3 Id.

Uttam, a Manu, son of Priyabrata king of Antarbeda, 1 Db.

Uttama, son of Uttamapada king of Brahmawarta, 1 Fa.

Uttamapada or Utanapada, king of Brahmawarta or Bharatkhanda, (the latter title I look upon as an error of the copyist), in 1 Fa. and 2 Ga. is son of Swayambhuva; in 18 Fa. he is that prince's grandson, and son of Bira, who is not mentioned in the Sri Bhagawata, Int. p. 6. l. 34.

Uttanabarhi, son of Suryati, 10 Ec.

Uttar or Uttara, daughter of Virat king of Matsya, wife of Abhimonyu son of Arjun, 9 Fc. 14 Ff.

Uttar Kuru, one of the grand divisions of Bharatkhanda, 1 Ge.

Uttra. See Utra.

V. interchangeable with B. and W.

Vabhru. See Babhru.

Vaibaswata. See Sradhadewa.

Vaisya, a person of the third or mercantile cast, 24 Cc. Here we have one of these a grandson of Sraddhadewa king of Ayodhya, a Kshatriya, and great-great-grandson of Kasyapa, a Brahman, which is a clear proof, that in the early ages of the Hindu nation the doctrine of Cast was not introduced.

Vaivaswata. See Sradhadewa.

Vali. See Bali.

Valmika, } a Muni, son of Baruna king
Valmiki, } of the West, 3 Hd. To this personage is usually attributed by far the most celebrated epic poem of the Hindus, called the Ramayana, which gives an account of the adventures of Rama Chandra king of Ayodhya, the genealogy contained in which work is given in sheet 25. The whole is of course considered as prophetical; for Valmiki, being a grandson of Kasyapa, is usually supposed to have lived long before the time of Rama. If, however, my conjecture is right concerning the Kasyapa, who was father of Baruna, then Valmiki, being brother of Vasishta, great grandfather of Parasara, supposed grandfather of Pandu, lived long after the time of Rama. Int. p. 29. l. 7. and 36. See Vasishta.

Vamadewa, son of Brahma, 4 Db.

Vaman, a god, son of Kasyapa, 10 Fa. } These, I think, are
Vamana, son of Kasyapa and Dana, 17 Dg. 24 Fa. } two names for one person, whom I consider as the same with Vishnu the son of Kasyapa, and with Bamana the incarnation of Vishnu, although the latter is said to have been the son of Kasyapa by Kadru. See Bamana, Vishnu.

Vana. See Bana Asura.

Vangga. See Bangga.

Varaha, an avatar or incarnation of the god Vishnu, 3 He. 17 Ec. See Vishnu.

Vasishta, a Muni, son of Baruna and Mitra, 3 Ic. In 7 Dg. he is confounded with Basishtha, one of the seven Rishis created by Brahma; but even on this authority Vasishta and Basishtha were different persons; for in Ig. of the same sheet it is mentioned, that Vasishta and his descendants were Purohits or priests of the Janakas or kings of Mithila, until supplanted by Satanand, son of Gautama, while Drana, great grandson of Satanand, was preceptor to the five sons of Pandu: but even the earliest of the Janakas lived a

considerable time after Basishtha the Rishi. In fact, Parasara, the great grandson of Vasishta, was grandfather of Pandu; Drona, therefore, having been probably coeval with Pandu, his great grandfather Satanund would be about contemporary with Upamanggu, the father of Parasara, and grandson of Vasishta; and it probably was Upamanggu, son of Sakti, who was supplanted by Satanund. We may therefore, perhaps, conclude, that Vasishta was contemporary with Rishya, king of Hastinapur, who, according to the Sri Bhagawata, was the 41st in descent from Atri, contemporary with Basishtha. See Kasyapa and Parasara.

Vasudewa. See Basudewa.

Vasumana or Basumana, son of Sri Krishna by Jamwawati or Jambawati, 7 Dh. 15 Ff.

Vatsara, king of Brahmawarta, son of Dhruwa, 2 Gb.

Vayahriti, child of Savita, 3 Dc.

Vayasa or Vyasa, a Muni, son of Parasara, and supposed compiler of the Vedas and Puranas, 7 Ag, Dh. 14 Ed. 23 Ke. Int. p. 4. l. 39; p. 9. l. 30, &c. p. 12. l. 43; p. 14. l. 7; p. 16. l. 36.

Vayasa, preceptor of Sankara Acharya, real compiler of the existing Vedas, and author of the eighteen Puranas, Int. p. 15. l. 1; p. 16. l. 32.

Veda, properly includes the whole system of Hindu knowledge; but is usually confined to mean a system compiled by Vayasa, and called the four Vedas. Int. p. 4. l. 36; p. 16. l. 37, &c.

Vibhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 7 Ch. Seems to be the same with Sribhanu.

Vibuddha. See Visruta.

Vijaya, Bijaya or Amalasu, son of Pururawa king of Pratishthana, and ancestor of a long line of powerful chiefs, who governed in the south-east corner of the present province of Ayodhya, 5 Kb. 13 Kb. 20 Ib. Int. p. 20. l. 3, &c. See Parusarama.

Vijayanagara, a city in the south of India. Int. p. 15. l. 21.

Vinata, wife of Kasyapa, 17 Hc. This, I have little doubt, is the same with Binata daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Tarkshya, each having two sons, Aruna and Garura, 2 Kg. See Tarkshya.

Vinata or Binata, son of Kasyapa or Tarkshya, 2 Kg.

Virchandra, son of Sri Krishna by Satya or Nagnajiti, 15 Hf. This name is evidently made up of Vira or Bira and Chandra, two distinct sons according to 7 Db. The number of 10 sons by these parents is kept up in 13 by adding Sriman, not mentioned in 7.

Virat, king of Matsya, 9 Fc. His daughter was married to Abhimanyu the son of Arjuna. Although this is not mentioned in these Tables, he was son of Bana, and grandson of Bali. Bana resided at Sunitapur in Matsya, near the present town of Dinajpur, and was descended of Hiranya the son of Kasyapa, probably the last of the name. This family, therefore, seems to have governed Matsya from a very early period, and for a very long time. Their subjects seem to have been the nation of Kiratas or Kichaks, who, in after times, under the name of Varmas, Brahmas, or Burmahs (Brachmani) governed the mountains of Nepal adjacent on the north to Matsya; but the most ancient people, now found in the latter country, are the Pali, like the Varmas, probably a branch of the once powerful Kiratas, to whom in feature they still bear a strong resemblance, although they now speak a dialect of the language of Bangga, adjacent to them towards the south-east; and this language now extends also over Kamrupa and Tripura to the East, Upabangga to the south, and Angga to the southwest. The portion of the Kirata nation that still retains the name, and occupies the mountains north from Matsya, speaks a language totally different. Bali, king of this people, seems to have risen to a great power, figured in Hindu legend by his being called king of heaven, earth, and hell. The ruins of Bana's abode, are of large dimensions. His son Virat, on the destruction of Bana by Sri Krishna, seems to have been confined to the old family possessions, and he seems to have resided chiefly at Pandua near Gaur, which long afterwards became, for a short time, the capital of Bengal, or of the countries in which the dialect of Bangga is spoken.

Virgins Five. See Pangch Kanya.

Vishnu the God, generally said among the Brahmans to have been the father of Brahma, and husband of Sri Lakshmi; but this occasions great difficulties, as

considerable time after Basishtha the Rishi. In fact, Parasara, the great grandson of Vasishta, was grandfather of Pandu; Drona, therefore, having been probably coeval with Pandu, his great grandfather Satanund would be about contemporary with Upamanggu, the father of Parasara, and grandson of Vasishta; and it probably was Upamanggu, son of Sakti, who was supplanted by Satanund. We may therefore, perhaps, conclude, that Vasishta was contemporary with Rishya, king of Hastinapur, who, according to the Sri Bhagawata, was the 41st in descent from Atri, contemporary with Basishtha. See Kasyapa and Parasara.

Vasudewa. See Basudewa.

Vasumana or Basumana, son of Sri Krishna by Jamwawati or Jambawati, 7 Db. 15 Ff.

Vatsara, king of Brahmawarta, son of Dhruwa, 2 Gb.

Vayahriti, child of Savita, 3 Dc.

Vayasa or Vyasa, a Muni, son of Parasara, and supposed compiler of the Vedas and Puranas, 7 Ag, Dh. 14 Ed. 23 Ke. Int. p. 4. l. 39; p. 9. l. 30, &c. p. 12. l. 43; p. 14. l. 7; p. 16. l. 36.

Vayasa, preceptor of Sankara Acharya, real compiler of the existing Vedas, and author of the eighteen Puranas, Int. p. 15. l. 1; p. 16. l. 32.

Veda, properly includes the whole system of Hindu knowledge; but is usually confined to mean a system compiled by Vayasa, and called the four Vedas. Int. p. 4. l. 36; p. 16. l. 37, &c.

Vibhanu, son of Sri Krishna by Satwabhama, 7 Cb. Seems to be the same with Sribhanu.

Vibuddha. See Visruta.

Vijaya, Bijaya or Amabasu, son of Pururawa king of Pratishthana, and ancestor of a long line of powerful chiefs, who governed in the south-east corner of the present province of Ayodhya, 5 Kb. 13 Kb. 20 Ib. Int. p. 20. l. 3, &c. See Parusarama.

Vijayanagara, a city in the south of India. Int. p. 15. l. 21.

Vinata, wife of Kasyapa, 17 Hc. This, I have little doubt, is the same with Binata daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Tarkshya, each having two sons, Aruna and Garura, 2 Kg. See Tarkshya.

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Sri Lakshmi would, in this case, have been her husband's great-grand daughter. A more rational opinion is that taught by Ramanuja, who alleges, that Vishnu is the Supreme Being or Para Brahma, from whom proceeded Brahma or intelligence, whom I suppose to be the metaphorical parent of the first Hindu colonists. Vishnu the son of Kasyapa, therefore, is to be considered as one of these 9 great Avatars or incarnations of the deity, which the Hindus imagine have already appeared, as they expect a tenth, who is to destroy infidels, and restore the original Hindu purity. These Avatars of Vishnu are Matsya, Nrisingha, Baman, Varaha, Parasurama, Rama Chandra, Balarama, Sri Krishna, Budha, and Kalki. No light is thrown in these Tables on the era of Matsya; Baman, being a son of the first Kasyapa, must have been nearly contemporary with Varaha, who killed Hiranyaksha son of Kasyapa, and with Nrisingha, who killed Hiranyakasyapa brother of Hiranyaksha, as is mentioned under their respective names. According to common report, Budha appeared after Sri Krishna; but his genealogy does not appear in these Tables. That of the other Avatars will be found by consulting this Index. Vishnu the God is mentioned in 17 Hc. See Hari.

Vishnu, son of Kasyapa by Aditi, and of course great-grandson of Brahma, 17 Ac. I have little doubt, that this is the Vishnu husband of Lakshmi, 4 Ef.; and, notwithstanding the differences in their mothers' names, I think it probable, that he was the same with Bamana the incarnation of Vishnu, son of Kasyapa by Kadru, and with Vaman the god, son of Kasyapa; and finally with Vamana the son of Kasyapa by Danu. See these personages.

Vishnuyasa, a Brahman, who is to be father of Kalki Avatar, 8 Gh.

Visruta, Bisruta, or Vibuddha, king of Mithila, son of Dewamirha, 10 Cf. 12 Be. 25 Ff. Int. p. 33. l. 21.

Viswamitra. See Biswamitra.

Vithora, a city, Int. p. 6. l. 7; p. 34. l. 33. See Brahmawarta.

Viveswan, king of Langka, son of Biswasrawa, 11 Kb.

Vyangsa, son of Biprachiti king of Danas, 17 Ag.

Vyasa. See Vayasa.

W interchangeable with V.

Waranxul. See Woragulla.

West, Kings of, 2 Ke. 3 He. Int. p. 7. l. 15.

Woragulla or Warankul, a city in the south of India, Int. p. 15. l. 16; p. 16. l. 9.

Y interchangeable with J.

Yabanaswa. See Yubanaswa.

Yabinara. See Yavinara.

Yadu, son of Yayati king of Pratishthana, 5 Be. 13 Ac. Int. p. 23. l. 25, &c. He was ancestor of a numerous warlike and celebrated branch of the Family of the Moon. See Saphal or Saphalka. It is usually said, that he and his descendants were excluded by his father from the regal dignity; but Ugrasena was king of Mathura, and was succeeded by many of his descendants or kinsmen, and in 20 Ad. it seems to be only stated, that Yadu was excluded from the succession to Pratishthana, which is probably true.

Yadu bangsi, or the descendants of the above Yadu, 7 b. 21 Ch. Int. p. 19. l. 33; p. 23. l. 25—p. 28. *ad finem.*

Yadu, son of Basu king of Magadha, 23 Gc.

Yadu, a tribe, which is hereafter to appear, 8 Gg.

Yagya, son of Rucha Prajapati, 4 Gc.

Yagya bahu, king of Salmali dwipa, son of Priyabrata king of Antarbeda, 1 Eh. 2 Bh.

Yagyasri, king of Magadha or Bharatkhanda, son of Skanda or Skunda, 8 Ef. 16 Ef.

Yaksa, son of Brahma, 4 Hb. See Rakshasa son of Brahma.

Yaksa, son of Kasyapa by Swasa or Surasa, a Raksha or Demon, 17 Ic. See Rakshasa son of Kasyapa.

Yama. See Dharma.

Yamadagni or Jamadagni, the father of Parasurama, in 5 Kc. 20 Kf. and 22 Ih. is son of Richika the grandson of Bhrigu, the son of Brahma; in 13 Kd. he is son of Bhrigu the son of Biswamitra, who was preceptor to Rama Chandra, that lived long after Yamadagni. This, however, is scarcely a greater error, than what is stated in 5 20, and 22, where Yamadagni is made

son of Biswamitra's sister Satyawati, although Biswamitra, according to both 5 and 20, was 12 descents from Pururawa, with whom Yamadagni should have been nearly contemporary, both having been great-grandsons of Brahma. But, as Dewayani aunt of Yamadagni married Yayati great-grandson of Pururawa, there is reason to suppose, that at least four generations have been omitted in the genealogy between Bhrigu and Yamadagni or Dewayani, for the husband would probably be rather older than the wife. The genealogy in 22 respecting Dewayani is totally wrong. See Jahnu.

Yami. See Jami.

Yamini, daughter of Daksha Prajapati, and wife of Tarkshya, 2 Kg.

Yamuna, nymph of a river, daughter of Bibaswana or Surya, and wife of Krishna, 3 Bc. 17 Cd. Int. p. 2. l. 27.

Yasanandi or Yasanundi, a king of the Bahlika dynasty, that has yet to appear, 8 Gd. 16 Hd.

Yati, son of Nahus king of the Gods and of Pratishthana, 5 Ac. 13 Ac. 20 Ac.

Yavana, in Hindu antiquities, means a Greek or Macedonian; but there is reason to suspect, that the Persians, and even Assyrians, who conquered India, as coming from the same quarter, are confounded with the Macedonians. See Bana Asura. Int. p. 28. l. 7. There is also an imaginary dynasty of this name, which has yet to appear, 8 Gb. 16 Gb.

Yavinara, } or Yabinara, son of Bharmyaswa or Bahyaswa, king of Pangchala, 7 Hf. 14 Cb. 23 Db.
Yawinara, }

Yawinara, son of Dwimirha or Dewimirha. See Jawinara.

Yayati, king of Pratishthana, son of Nahus or Nahusa, 1 Kc. 3 Gg. 5 Bc. 13 Bc. 17 Kg. 20 Bc. Int. p. 10. l. 38; p. 30. l. 25; p. 34. l. 2. See also Biswamitra, Danas, Richika, and Yamadagni, for his connection with Yamadagni. A similar difficulty attends his marriage with Sarmishtha, who was cousin-german of Prabha his grandmother (17 Hg.), he being thus four descents from Kasyapa, while his wife was only two descents from that person.

Yayati, king of Ayodhya, son of Nahusha, 25 Hc. Int. p. 34. l. 2.

Yogo, son of Kriya, 4 Fg.

Yubanaswa or Yabanaswa, king of Ayodhya, son of Chandra or Ardra, 10 Bd. 12 Ae. 24 Ad. Int. p. 30. l. 43. See next person.

Yubanaswa, king of Ayodhya, and father of Mandhata, in 10 Af. and 24 Ad. is son of Prasenajit or Senajit, and grandson of Krisaswa or Akrisaswa; in 24 Ae. Senajit is omitted, and he becomes son of Krisaswa; in 25 Dc. again he is made son of Dhundumara, many generations mentioned in the other authorities being omitted, and among others the last mentioned Yubanaswa, for in 25 this Yubanaswa, like the other in 10, is great-grandson of Prithu, and I am inclined to think, that in reality there was of this name only one prince, in the direct line, son of Dhundumara, who ought therefore to be the same with Chandra or Ardra; and he again was son of Trisangku, who should in this case be the same with Biswagandhi, as being son of Prithu, Int. p. 30. l. 43, 46; p. 31. l. 9, 12.

Yudadhana, son of Kuni, 6 Ad.

Yudhajit or Judajit, son of Kroshta, 20 Dd.

Yudhajit or Judhajit, son of Sumitra, 6 Ce. 13 Ah.

Yudishthira, king of all India, son of Kunti or Pratha wife of Pandu, either by Pandu, or as some allege, by Dharma god of Justice, 9 Bb. 14 Ce. 21 Hb. Int. p. 13. l. 11, 35; p. 17. l. 20; p. 19. l. 22, &c.

Yutayu or Ayutayu, king of Magadha, son of Srutasrawa, 7 Cg. 14 Fc. Int. p. 35. l. 42.

Yuyudhana, king of Mithila, son of Baswananta, 11 Gf. Int. p. 36. l. 23. } Nearly contemporary.
Yuyudhana, son of Kuni. 6 Ad. }

Z.

Zodiac lunar, Int. p. 5. l. 34.

FINIS.

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